SATURDAY
NIGHT

LONDON: BIG WHEEL OF WESTERN ONTARIO

by John Gore and Melwyn Breen

OCTOBER 17, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 2

—Ken Bell

BIRTHDAY OF A DEAN: *Healey Willan's 70th. See* Music.

10c

Canadians Quicken New Israel

In Rearming, What About Steel?

The Finest Shirts ARE MADE OF **'Viyella'** REGD. FLANNEL

In Authentic Tartans and Plain Shades

THE BRITISH FABRIC THAT WEARS AND WEARS,
IS GUARANTEED WASHABLE AND COLORFAST
IF IT SHRINKS ...... WE REPLACE

'Viyella' GARMENTS AND **'Viyella'** BY THE YARD
ARE SOLD AT ALL LEADING STORES

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD.
DAY NIGHT WEAR
VIYELLA HOUSE NOTTINGHAM

William Hollins & Company Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

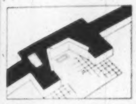
LET ANACONDA HELP WHEN YOU BUY OR BUILD

Your Enduring Home

In these Anaconda advertisements, a complete series of more than 70 building hints will be published. Clip and save them to check on that home you build or buy. Get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

22. Insulation pays for itself in fuel savings. There are two types, cellular and reflective. The latter may or may not be cemented to building boards. A vapor barrier in conjunction with insulation prevents condensation. For complete winterizing, use storm windows and doors, thoroughly weatherstrip and caulk around frames.

23. Modern heating practice emphasizes forced circulation in preference to gravity circulation. It's better with automatic firing and control. Hot water systems employ radiators, convector-radiators or pipes laid in the floor, walls or ceiling. Latest warm air systems filter, humidify the air and deliver it through directional registers. New control method permits zoning house sections for different temperatures.



24. Fireplace design need not be a matter for guesswork. Area of opening should be about 1/30th that of room. Damper manufacturers can supply complete data. Circulating-type fireplaces use metal cores which eliminate mistakes, ensure peak efficiency. Automatic ash dump in tile hearth is recommended. So is tile lining for furnace and fireplace flues. Chimney should extend about 2 ft. above roof ridge.

CUT OUT AND SAVE

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

EVERDUR TANKS —RUSTPROOF!

You make no mistake selecting an Everdur* Hot Water Storage Tank. For Everdur is a strong, readily-welded copper alloy that will never rust. Everdur Tanks give you rust-free hot water and dependable service. Write for our free illustrated booklet to Anaconda American Brass Limited: Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario. Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building. Since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

*Trade Mark Reg'd.

Anaconda Copper & Brass

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
Vol. 66, No. 2 Whole No. 2998

CONTENTS

FEATURES

AN ANTI-INFLATIONARY MOVE ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
LONDON: BIG WHEEL OF WESTERN ONTARIO .. John Gore & Melwyn Breen 8
CANADIANS QUICKEN NEW ISRAEL ..... Albert Shea 11
THE FUTURE OF KOREA ..... Sebastian Haffner 15
CO-OP SCHOOL FOR NURSLINGS ..... Florence King Blackwell 36
I TRY THE M-F TEST ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 45
IN REARMAMENT, WHAT ABOUT WORLD STEEL? ..... John L. Marston 47

DEPARTMENTS

Books 20
Business Angle 48
Business Front 47
Capital Comment 3
Films 23
Front Page 5
Intermission 34
Letters 17
Lighter Side 45
Medicine 30
Music 24
National Round-Up 13
Ottawa View 2
People 31
Press 26
Radio 28
Sports 33
Theatre 27
Travel 29
U.K. & Commonwealth 18
World Affairs 15
World of Women 35

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Somebody has said that if knighthood were in flower in Canada, 1950 would be the year for knighting **Dr. Healey Willan.** This year, the 70th of his life, he brought the total of his published musical works to 250, the total of his work extant to 300 compositions. From this prolific Canadian musician have come operas, symphonies and other orchestral works, songs, church-organ music and a host of pieces for individual instruments. Out of these, many of his musical colleagues across Canada have chosen works to be performed in honor of his birthday. Seventy, however, is but another year for Dr. Willan: in the last five months he has published 19 compositions (see *Music*).—*Photo by Ken Bell.*

Highlights: The freeing of Canada's dollar is definitely anti-inflationary (Page 7) . . . London, Ont., progressive but not hard-boiled (Page 8) . . . Canadians are helping to shape the new Israel (Page 11) . . . The UN must govern Korea (Page 15) . . . Montreal's unique nursery school (Page 36) . . . How does the West's steel production stack up against that of the Iron Curtain countries? (Page 47).

Coming Up: Karsh has photographed the "Faces of Destiny." Next week SN presents the first of a new Karsh series: "Faces of Labor". . . How good a hunter are you? Read the "Do's" and "Don'ts" of hunting . . . Col. Wallace Goforth discusses the scientists at war and the new book by SN's Wilfrid Eggleston in the next issue . . . Also, a World of Women profile on Mrs. "Joey" Smallwood of Newfoundland . . . Willson Woodside's reports from European centres .

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, Kate Moore, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)
CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).
C. N. Foy .... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

Evening Dress

Dress and Dinner Clothes perfectly and correctly tailored from the newest London Coatings — Midnight Blue or Black.

Dress and Dinner Shirts in stock or Custom made. English Silk Hats. English and French all Silk Scarves with Monograms — Silk Dress Hose from Paris. — Cummerbunds.

Stanley and Bosworth

"The English Shop"

Custom Tailors — Shirtmakers

98-100 West King Street
TORONTO

"They" are reading
A. J. CRONIN'S
TENSE AND TENDER NOVEL
the Spanish Gardener
Available at all Booksellers

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

What Makes
A Successful Harvest?

ADEQUATE CROPS, of course, are an important part of a successful harvest, but careful planning in advance — safe storage — wise distribution are equally important.

Your own success will be measured, to a considerable degree, by the harvest of your life's work — your estate — and the use you make of it through a well planned Will.

We will be glad to explain how we can assist you in this most important of harvests.

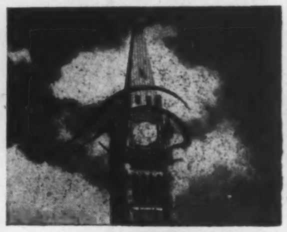
More than Fifty Years of Friendly Personal Service

Crown Trust
Company

Toronto Brantford London Windsor Montreal
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

It's no mystery!

The lady in the dark blue uniform who carries the little black bag is the Victorian Order Nurse—always ready to bring nursing care to new mothers, sick children, bed-ridden old people. It's a Red Feather service of your Community Chest. Give now!



OTTAWA VIEW

NO PRIORITIES HERE

THE GOVERNMENT has no present intention of following the U.S. into a formal system of priorities for defence orders. Even the new U.S. system is limited to certain scarce materials (*e.g.*, there is no priority for plant expansion). In Canada the volume of defence orders is still so small that each can be dealt with separately. If necessary materials are lacking for a vital project, producers will cooperate voluntarily with a request from the Government.

No U.S. orders have been placed in Canada for defence equipment, except for the naval gun contract at Sorel. Nor are any arms yet being made for the North Atlantic Treaty powers. NATO has a series of "task forces" working on the items most urgently needed. They are now surveying industrial potentialities in all the Treaty countries. When the survey is complete, they will recommend where each item can be made most economically. Canada's production role will not be determined until NATO has completed these recommendations.

Dispatch of the divisional equipment offered to Western Europe also waits on a NATO decision which country shall have it. It is ready for despatch, crated and at seaboard.

DEVELOPMENT ALSO URGENT

IN HIS week-end speech at Vancouver **C. D. Howe** was careful to stress importance of maintaining "the long-term growth and development of the country." Even from the defence point of view, developments in purely civilian fields may be more important, it is thought, than specific defence orders. Such might be new pipelines (for gas as well as oil), new refineries, new mining projects such as the Labrador iron-ore, new railway cars. All these projects are liable to run into shortages, particularly of primary materials like steel. Yet none of these can be classed as "urgent defence orders." They wouldn't be covered by the U.S. priorities or by any other system based purely on military orders.

ALUMINUM DEAL

ANNOUNCEMENT is expected soon of a big new deal between the U.S. Government and Aluminum Company of Canada. It will provide for the supply of large quantities of aluminum for the U.S. stockpile over a period of years. Expansion of output is part of the bargain, and it is thought that the needs of Canadian and British users will be adequately safeguarded.

The new agreement follows a previous deal by which the Aluminum Company got a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to develop a new plant in Jamaica. This loan was to be liquidated by the supply of semi-processed bauxite from Jamaica. By the new agreement it may be paid off more quickly through increased deliveries of finished aluminum from Shipshaw.

The U.S. tariff on aluminum is one of the items on which Canada hopes to negotiate at Torquay. (SN, Sept. 26) Earlier this year certain American companies tried to get the tariff increased. Nevertheless it appeared on the U.S. list as a "negotiable item" at the tariff conference. The rate of duty on "aluminum and alloys in crude form" is now 2 cents a pound. It has already been reduced from 3 cents, and the maximum concession now possible is another ½ cent, bringing the duty down to 1½ cents a pound.

GAITSKILL'S VISIT

ANOTHER of the Socialist university-professors-turned-Cabinet-Minister is having his first taste of North America this week. **Hugh Gaitskill**, the U.K.'s Minister of Economic Affairs, is due here at the end of the week, after some days in Washington. Although only 44 he is pinch-hitting for the formidable Sir Stafford Cripps, during Cripps' illness. Like Sir Stafford he was educated at Winchester, and after graduating from Oxford he became professor of political science at Sir Stafford's old university, London. He has only been in Parliament since 1945, but held a number of minor ministerial posts before becoming assistant and deputy to Cripps.

Gaitskill's talks in Ottawa may be as informal as the official statement says. But it is probable that he meant business in Washington. Every British statement has emphasized U.S. financial help as a condition for the new defence measures. The response from Washington did not appear warm.

GAS FROM ALBERTA

MANY PEOPLE are growing somewhat impatient at the slow progress made in the Alberta hearings about export of gas from the province. When the hearings are resumed at the end of the month, there will be a new applicant with a plan for piping gas as far east as Montreal. But the line to the west-coast still seems here to be the most urgent and practical. **C. D. Howe's** letter to the Alberta Government indicated the Dominion Government's eagerness to get on with it. In the background there might very well be similar eagerness on the part of the U.S. Government.

The rearmament drive both increases the need for a gas supply in the industrial part of the north-western states and the difficulty of getting steel and other materials for the installations. The steel shortage clearly indicates the desirability of using a short route, and that would mean from Alberta rather than Texas.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Delegation Might Be a Benefit

THE Supreme Court of Canada has said that the powers given to the national Government and to the provinces cannot be delegated one to the other.

No great surprise should be felt over this ruling, since as far back as 1899 Lord Watson expressed a similar view, and constitutional students have generally assumed that such was the case. In a study for the Rowell-Sirois Commission in 1939, J. A. Corry went into the matter at length. The Commissioners themselves, in their Report said:

"At the present time, although the law is not entirely clear, it seems that delegation of legislative power either by the Dominion to a province, or by a province to the Dominion, is invalid."

The constitution may, of course, thus stand in the way of a desirable reform. Perhaps delegation of powers should be legalized. A few lines further down in the Rowell-Sirois report, after suggesting certain safeguards, the commissioners said:

"Subject to such restrictions, we can see no reason why a mutual power of delegation between the Dominion and a province should not be allowed." Such a power would add a considerable element of flexibility to our constitution.

Dr. Sirois and his colleagues mentioned a number of Dominion-Provincial problems that could be solved by such delegation. They pointed out that with the power of delegation in effect, the constitution could grow with the growth of sentiment in the country:

"Desirable changes in the constitutional allocation of powers could be effected in respect of one province without the necessity of waiting for such a development of public opinion as would permit of a nation-wide constitutional amendment. A change in jurisdiction might be effected on a temporary basis for one province, which, if it proved successful, might induce other provinces to make similar arrangements, and if unsuccessful, need not be a permanent arrangement, as would be a constitutional amendment."

Constitution Change

This recommendation of the Rowell-Sirois commission has, of course, never been implemented. It would require a change in the constitution. There would be opposition. The recognition of the power of delegation was suggested by the national government in 1945-46, but Premier Duplessis voiced his opposition. Even if a large majority of Canadians were to agree that delegation of powers would add a very useful element of flexibility and responsiveness to the constitution, it might be politically impossible to make the change. To a layman this seems rather stupid, but it is the way these matters work.

The day after the Supreme Court had handed down its ruling on delegation, one important Canadian daily devoted its leading editorial to tracing its effect on the tax agreements. "What this may mean is that the existing tax agreements are of doubtful legality," it said.

But the tax agreements do not enter into the delegation picture at all. This for the simple but adequate reason that no delegation of powers is involved in the tax agreements. The national government, in the tax agreements, did not ask the provinces to delegate taxing powers to the Dominion. Section 91, sub-section 3 already gives the national government the fullest possible taxing powers. This is not a personal view: it has been repeatedly tested and decided in the courts.

Provincial Undertaking

All that is involved in the tax agreements is an undertaking by the provinces concerned that they will not, over a given period, levy certain taxes which, being direct, they have the right to levy. The Dominion also has the right to levy them, but it offers a province compensation for agreeing not to utilize that field for the time being.

What the Supreme Court ruling does stop, however, is the delegation by the Dominion to the provinces of the right to collect indirect taxes, such as retail sales taxes would be if collected at the source rather than on the final transaction.

A discovery of the true position at present is not to be taken as an external barrier against change. If the law at present does not serve Canadians as a whole in the best interests, an amendment to the constitution can be sought by which powers can be delegated. There are certainly a good many situations in which it would be to the benefit of the provincial governments, and to the citizens of those provinces, if some delegation of powers back and forth were possible. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court ruling is not read as a recommendation for policy. It is merely a description of the current position.

by
Wilfrid
Eggleston

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

Executives of corporations with a problem of this nature are invited to consult with us concerning the availability of additional capital.

Inquiries will receive careful attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax Quebec London, Eng.

Serpentine Sideboard

This beautiful sideboard is made of solid mahogany or walnut. Hand carved and carefully constructed, and a deep rich finish, ensure you of enduring service and another Lionel Rawlinson masterpiece.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
EST. 1883

You Don't Need a Million
to need Estate Planning . . .

MANY men spend years building an estate but never spend an hour protecting it for their families. Most estates are greatly reduced at death. With proper estate planning such losses may often be avoided.

Whether your estate is large or small life insurance should fit into your estate plans.

A Crown Life representative will help you plan your estate to your best advantage. He will show you without obligation how life insurance may conserve it for your family or, if you prefer, write to

CROWN LIFE
1900 INSURANCE COMPANY 1950
HOME OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. H. S. Armstrong, 34, faculty member at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., since 1941, has been named Dean of Arts and Science, probably the youngest in Canada to hold such a post.

Gratien Gélinas, Montreal actor and playwright better known as **Fridolin** has been appointed to the new nine-member governing body of the National Film Board.

Air Commodore H. M. Carscallen, Chief Staff Officer at Northwest Air Command, Edmonton, has been transferred to RCAF Ottawa headquarters to become deputy air member for operations and training.

HONORS

E. Gordon Gowling, KC, of Ottawa, is the 1950-1 President of the Canadian Bar Association.

Dr. John A. McLachlin, St. Thomas, Ont., has won the Royal College of Surgeons' 1950 medal, open to Canadian doctors under 40, for basic research.

DEATHS

The **Most Rev. E. P. Roche,** 77, Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland; in St. John's.

Stanley Lyster Ross, former publisher of the *Calgary Albertan*, the *Leader-Post*, Regina, the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* and the *Northern Mail* of The Pas, Man; in Regina on his 70th birthday.

James Lester Douglas, 69, Liberal MP for Queen's, PEI, since 1938; at Charlottetown.

Dr. Wallace B. Seaton, OBE, 62, for 27 years Chief Medical Examiner for the Toronto Board of Pension Commissioners.

Dr. Ivan W. Sneath, 34, prominent Regina physician, following injury in an auto accident.

Sam Staples, noted Ontario horsebreeder and one-time member of the Ontario Legislature; in Newmarket.

Charles Tapscott Stark, 85, Toronto philanthropist; in Toronto.

the STETSON is part of the man

STETSON styling . . . Stetson experience and craftsmanship . . . and new improved quality make this season's Stetson hats — more than ever — your guarantee of hat satisfaction. The *Ambassador*, with its stylish look of authority and distinction, is a fine example of Stetson value.

ask for the
Stetson Ambassador $20
See also the Stetson Embassy at $15
other Stetson Hats from $8.50

more people wear STETSON HATS than any other brand

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 2 Oct. 17, 1950

New Immigration Era

THERE are a good many signs that the Canadian Government is adopting a much more generous attitude towards immigration ("selective" of course) than it has showed at any other time since the war. The announcement that immigration of desirable Germans will be accepted is excellent news, and there have been several other indications of a desire to obtain a larger population for Canada than the present four persons per square mile.

To the complaint that there is a lack of definite and aggressive policy in regard to immigration there is, we think, an effective answer. These are not the days of the early 1900's, when any kind of immigrant was hailed with popular enthusiasm because he was likely to help push up the price of western real estate. Public opinion today will certainly insist on a high degree of selectivity in the admission of new citizens, and that means that an aggressive policy of immigrant-procuring would be misleading to potential applicants and largely a waste of money and effort.

There is in truth no need for aggressiveness on the part of Canada in seeking immigrants. There are many thousands and probably millions of people in Europe who would like to come to Canada. All that we have to do is to ensure that they are the right people, and remove such economic difficulties as may be removable. The British requirements in regard to transfer of capital are still very exacting, and we should like to see some inter-governmental arrangement which would permit desirable United Kingdom citizens to be provided with Canadian funds by Canada in exchange for their British holdings, through a Canadian loan to the British Government. There would be no objection to such an agreement on either side of the Atlantic, and all that is needed is the devising of a workable machinery.

Who Pays for Pensions?

THE Canadian Congress of Labor tried to be helpful to the Joint Committee on Old Age Security by offering suggestions as to the sources from which the 500 millions involved in its pension scheme could be obtained. These suggestions deserve consideration. One of them was that 300 millions could be obtained by "putting taxes on corporation incomes back where they were during the war." This is helpful on the supposition that corporation incomes are going to be allowed to remain at their wartime level, but unfortunately the Congress when it is thinking of other subjects than pensions always points out that corporation incomes during the war were outrageously high, and that present corporation incomes ought to be greatly reduced by increasing wages without increasing selling prices.

The second suggestion was "an average increase of 25 per cent in the present rates of personal income tax" to bring in 125 millions. With great acumen the Congress cites as an example a 16 per cent income tax, which would rise to 20 per cent; but it then remarks that the increase would have to be graduated, which would mean that a present tax of 80 per cent, instead of merely becoming 100 per cent, would have to become very much higher, and there is no suggestion as to how the amount in excess of 100 per cent is to be collected.

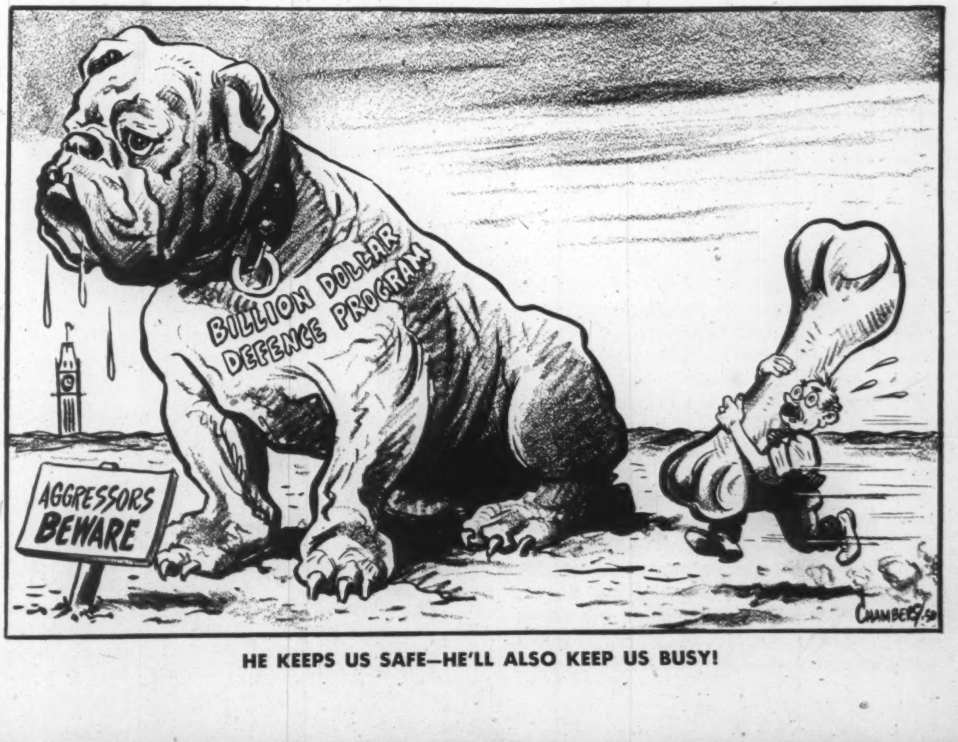
The third suggestion is the Congress's one concession to common sense, and even that, while noble in purpose, is very limited in practical application. It is willing to consent to a lowering of the income tax exemptions "for the specific purpose of financing old age pensions." The trouble with this suggestion is the exceedingly heavy cost, both to the state and to industry, of collecting income taxes in the lowest brackets. Nothing is to be gained by adding taxpayers whose contribution would be almost completely offset by the cost of the labor employed in computing and collecting it. A recent statistic informed us that the income tax collected from over two million persons with incomes not exceeding $3,000 a year amounted to less than 27 million dollars. To lower the exemption might add another half-million taxpayers, but their average contribution would obviously be much less than the $13.50 averaged by the bottom two million, and the resultant contribution towards the 500 millions required for the pension scheme would be rather less than nil.

Milk Delivery Costs

THE well organized union of milk delivery men in Toronto has, through its spokesmen, rejected with scorn the suggestion that deliveries be cut to three a week (which probably means four a week, since we cannot quite see households being required to stock up even once a week for three days) in order to reduce the cost of delivery. This, say the spokesmen, would reduce the demand for labor and weaken the bargaining power of the union for higher wages. No economy is to be contemplated which will effect either of these disastrous results.

Organized labor seems to have overlooked the possibility of pricing itself out of the market. It has not yet become lawful for the individual final consumer to be picketed for doing something which he cannot afford to have done for him by union labor. There are, it is true, industries such as steel and automobiles in which he cannot help himself and can invoke no other aid except the foreign competitor—for whose aid he usually has to pay a pretty stiff import duty. There are also a few industries, like railway transportation, in which nobody can help him; he just has to pay whatever organized labor chooses to demand. But there are many services which, though it would be much nicer to have them performed for him by experienced special workers, he can perform for himself if he absolutely has to, and even get his friends to help him perform them.

There is more of this sort of thing going on than organized labor reckons. Amateur labor is doing a great deal of the limited amount of house building that is now in progress. The owners of a new movie palace cannot very well erect their own steel structure; but the would-be owner of a



HE KEEPS US SAFE—HE'LL ALSO KEEP US BUSY!

new bungalow can, with the aid of a few friends, do a great deal of the work of putting it together. If he is a union man enjoying a forty-hour week he has quite a lot of time in which to do it. Similarly, the development of too great a differential between the price of milk at the doorstep and at the corner grocery is bound to be reflected in a considerable increase in the number of people who fetch their milk in person or get their children to do so. (It is the family with the most children which has, or should have, the heaviest consumption of milk.) The millionaires would no doubt continue to have their milk delivered, but the CCL is in process of abolishing millionaires, and what then?

War's Bores?

PEOPLE who talk about a third world war are depressing bores and unsuspecting enemy agents (since Soviet Russia uses them as evidence of Western warmongering), according to J. M. Macdonnell, the Opposition's chief financial critic in the House of Commons. He added that "We must maintain full-scale armaments, even though the Korean skirmish seems to be well in hand."

While we oughtn't to become hysterical about the outlook (which is doubtless what Mr. Macdonnell meant), we might well recognize the fact that the Korean War, instead of being a skirmish, may prove to be only the beginning of a much bigger war involving Communist China. We are very far from having "full-scale" armaments to maintain. And the West must do much more than it has done yet to prepare against a possible Russian attack in Europe. Mr. Macdonnell recently returned from Europe, where people talk less about war than we do. But they have lived much closer to war than we have, and do not have to tell each other what it means. Perhaps we, at this distance from Europe and Asia, need to be told.

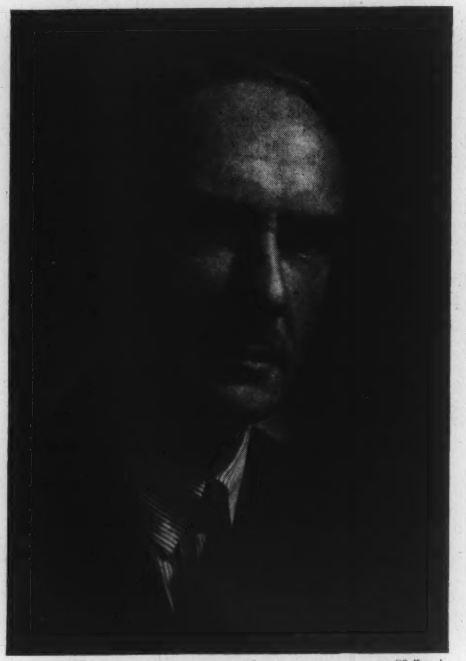
U.S. Politics and the UN

THERE is merit in the suggestion that the annual meeting of the UN Assembly should be transferred in future years from September till the new year. The suggestion arose from the obvious fact that the U.S. delegation at Flushing Meadows is suffering from the nearness of the November elections in the United States. That this should be so is no reflection on Mr. Dean Acheson or his colleagues. It arises from the lamentable situation into which American minor politicians have worked themselves. It is a situation in which their most promising plea to the electors is that they hate communism more than the other fellow, and in which the Secretary of State will be called a Communist sympathizer for even admitting that Mao Tse-tung now controls all the Chinese mainland.

It is this situation which has turned the Chinese problem—a delicate one anyway—into one which cannot be tackled on its merits, but has to be faced in accordance with the vagaries of U.S. politics. The Truman Administration has been constantly hampered by the political disloyalty of its own military commander, General Douglas MacArthur, who is vociferously supported not only by the Republicans but also by an alarming number of large-circulation newspapers and magazines.

The chain of magazines published by Henry Luce is a particularly unhappy example. For them there is no distinction between Mao Tse-tung and Joseph Stalin, and only a minor shade of difference between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Archangel Gabriel. A situation of the highest delicacy has been presented consistently to American readers as a clear case of black-and-white. This is the most dangerous way of treating the issues of foreign policy in any country, and it has been done by the most dangerous of journalistic practices. It has been done less through open editorial comment—though there has been plenty of that—than through the medium of what professed to be news-reports. Mr. Luce's editorial policy has saturated every line of reporting in his papers. It is no wonder if the American public is confused about the issues in the Far East.

In the face of this confusion, Mr. Acheson's position is extremely delicate. It says much for the solidarity of the western powers that the allies of the United States, including Canada and Britain, have been so patient and understanding with his difficulties. Mr. Pearson has already exercised his diplomatic skill to good effect; and the Chinese question will require very neat handling for some time to come. It might certainly have been easier if it could have been delayed till after the November elections. The minor politicians may then be less dazzled by the possible rewards of calumny.



—© Karsh

RE-ARM *and keep calm, says* J. M. Macdonnell.

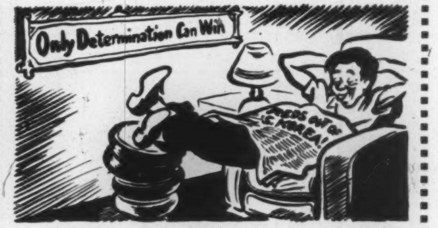
PASSING SHOW

SASKATCHEWAN has a minimum price for honey, and the bees are demanding a forty-hour week, or they will refuse to improve each shining hour.

Some Canadian industries are reporting a labor shortage, according to the Department of Labor. Some Canadian labor is reported as having an industry shortage.

A kitten which climbed the Matterhorn under its own power had to be brought down in a guide's knapsack. Who said that everything that goes up must come down?

We suspect that the Russians can be deterred only if the democracies can be determined.



Certain Canadian composers of music are better known in Mexico and Denmark than they are at home, observes the monthly bulletin *External Affairs*. This may be because the Mexicans and Danes don't assume that nothing Canadian can be any good.

There are few targets in Canada, says Brooke Claxton, worth using an atomic bomb on. Unfortunately this will probably be put down to the well-known super-modesty of all Canadians.

As we see it, the FECB still has enough strings on the dollar exchange market to prevent its running away.

Lucy says that she thinks Toronto should allow wrestling on Sunday. After all, the wrestlers do a lot of uplifting.

Age and Wisdom

A JOURNAL as old as SATURDAY NIGHT (in its 64th year) is especially eligible to salute a publication as old as *Harper's Magazine*. With a special issue this month, *Harper's*, launched in 1850, steps into its second century. The book is a handsome, 296-pp. work, complete with articles by a distinguished list of editors and writers. These include Editor-in-Chief Frederick L. Allen, Bernard De Voto, Russell Lynes, Thomas Mann, Rebecca West, Katherine Anne Porter, and William Faulkner. In impressive picture and story, the issue tells the history of the magazine and the times through which it has passed — of its beginning from "a sort of undigested *Reader's Digest* of foreign periodicals into the first truly monthly magazine of general interest."

As one might expect, the theme is "looking back over *Harper's* shoulder." But in many respects it makes more fascinating reading than the theme common in reports on today's muddles. The literary tastes of *Harper's* have worn better and longer than those of almost any other magazine on this continent. According to Mr. Allen, the magazine has gone through three phases: 1850-90—"the phase of visual description"; 1890-1920—"the phase of interpretive sensibility"; and after 1920—"the phase of insight and analysis." Long may *Harper's* give its readers — and many were brought up on it — the competent insight so well evidenced in the current issue!

Mr. Gaitskill's Visit

THE purpose of Mr. Hugh Gaitskill's visit to Ottawa and Washington may have been revealed by the time this is read. He is the minister responsible for all Britain's economic affairs during the illness of Sir Stafford Cripps, and it is possible that there may be some substance to the rumors that he intends to discuss exchange rates. But the reason given in London is in itself adequate reason for the journey: to discuss economic and financial help in the new rearmament drive.

The North Atlantic Treaty powers, so far as we can learn, hope to base their increased arms production on spare capacity wherever it can be found. Italy, it seems, has substantial unused capacity, France has some. Britain has none. Neither Canada nor the United States has much. The British must know that they cannot produce adequate supplies of arms without cutting back the civilian production that has been so laboriously built up since the war. They cannot make those cuts in isolation without spoiling the export drive just when it was beginning to give results. Even the transfer of arms between the countries of western Europe could easily upset the arrangements for payments and trade which have just been completed with such difficulty. Mr. Gaitskill may well be asking whether it was for this that the United States and Canada have so expensively contributed to European recovery. And we may well ask ourselves what we shall gain if we save our supply of refrigerators but lose the long struggle to restore European prosperity.

Spreading the Burden

THERE is very good sense in NATO's determination not to interrupt civilian production if it can be avoided. The governments dare not forget, though the public may, that we are in for a long pull. If dislocations in civilian supply are necessary, they must be dislocations we can bear for a decade or more. But the danger is that governments will get into the frame of mind in which rearmament is limited to what we can do painlessly; and it is already quite clear that that is not enough.

Our present situation presents a somewhat bitter irony. Governments, journalists and commentators are busy lamenting the difficulty of defence preparations at a time of prosperity and full employment. Just how short are our memories? The lament of the thirties was that the democracies couldn't afford defence preparations at a time of depression and unemployment. If we won't prepare when we're poor, and we won't prepare when we're rich, how shall we ever deter aggression?

For us in North America the principle of getting arms where the civilian economy will be the least dislocated imposes another hard conclusion. If we have to lop some of the fat off the democracies we know very well which of us can best afford to lose it.

Still Fighting Shadows

IT WAS a pity that so many reports about the Dominion-Provincial constitutional discussions referred to them as trying to "bring the Constitution to Canada." The *Ottawa Journal* and the Toronto *Globe and Mail* have already rebuked the journalists responsible. One of the CBC's week-end commentators, Professor Eric Harrison of Queen's University, has, we think, so far escaped rebuke. So we hasten to rebuke him too, with the added solemnity which befits his status as a history professor.

The Dominion and provincial governments are not discussing ways of "bringing the Constitution to Canada," or at least not yet. They are discussing ways of amending it. If they succeed the upshot will be to make it possible to have the Constitution domiciled in our own country. But the kind of shorthand employed by journalists, and—it seems—history professors, may have unfortunate effects in confusing means and ends.

It seems to us important to keep this particular distinction clear. Canada, at long last, is growing out of its obsession with national status. The present constitutional discussions provide no excuse for reviving it. But to talk about "bringing the Constitution to Canada" inevitably suggests to the ill-informed a continuation of the long-completed process of wresting independence from Westminster.

In fact, Westminster has been very long-suffering about our inability to make up our own minds. Alone among Commonwealth countries we continue to ask the U.K. Parliament from time to time to amend the BNA Acts according to our desires. That Parliament, which has plenty of other things to occupy it, patiently and obediently does what it's asked. We should be grateful that it hasn't long since told us to take our tiresome Act and stop wasting its time.

An Anti-Inflationary Move

While It Was Tied to American Dollar by the Peg Price, Our Dollar Could Not Fail to Follow Extreme U.S. Inflation

by B. K. Sandwell

THE extraordinary operation which has been performed upon the Canadian dollar is one more evidence of the shocking state into which international exchange has been allowed to get, and from which there seems no early prospect of its being rescued.

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

There was nothing the matter with the Canadian dollar in its relations with any other currency than the American dollar. The trouble was with the American dollar, which in spite of being on a gold basis, or as nearly so as any currency is in these controlled days, is badly inflated. The Canadian dollar was tied to the American dollar by the peg price of ninety cents, and could not therefore fail to follow the American dollar in its course of inflation. Canada desired to avoid the full measure of American inflation, and therefore removed the peg.

This of course has the effect of also removing the peg from the Canadian dollar in its relation with every other currency which is also pegged to the American dollar, including the whole sterling area. There was not the slightest need for any change in the relation of the Canadian dollar with sterling, and indeed the probabilities seem to be that sterling itself will be raised in terms of the American dollar very shortly, if indeed it has not been so raised before these lines are read.

The proper corrective for excessive inflation of the American dollar is the revaluation of that dollar itself, not a change in its value in relation to the Canadian dollar alone. That is a corrective which, under the old international gold standard system, without government controls, would have been brought about automatically, by gold being attracted away from the inflationary country by lower prices or higher rates of interest, or both, in countries with a healthier currency. Failing these natural methods, it could have been brought about by an increase in the gold content of the American dollar.

But all of these methods are deflationary, and would have produced a temporary state of unemployment and economic discomfort in the United States, a condition which no American government would care to tolerate in an election year. There was therefore no hope of remedy on that side of the border, and the Canadian Government, probably alarmed at the constant use of the cost-of-living argument as a basis for further wage demands, decided to apply a remedy on the Canadian side alone.

The effect on our commercial relations with the United States will no doubt be excellent—for the time being. That country has been buying far too much from us owing to its extreme inflation and our smaller amount of it. But the effect on our commercial relations with sterling, and particularly with sterling, may be disastrous, if sterling itself is not speedily revalued. The change in the Canadian price for sterling means inevitably that either the British have to pay more or we have to accept less for everything that we sell them.

There is of course a favorable effect on our buying from the sterling area, but the volume of trade in that direction is far short of the volume of our sales to the sterling area. Worse than that, our sales are of necessary commodities while our purchases are of luxuries; the sales are a stable and reliable movement, the trade on which our economic life depends, while the purchases are highly fluctuating. And finally, there is little inducement for the British to develop sales to us in lines where success depends on a low valuation of sterling in Canadian money, because that low valuation is extremely precarious, and a revaluation of sterling in U.S. dollars would knock off a lot of the profit.

The making of this change in the value of the Canadian dollar alone, unaccompanied by any other currency, means that every Canadian exporter to any other country has either to charge his outside customer more or to accept less himself. Usually the effect will be the latter. In the case of a great many exports to the United States little damage will be done, for exporters of meats, lumber, and of many other items have been making enormous profits. But the position of the wheat farmer, who is about to be hit with a substantial increase in freight rates as well as decline in the Canadian dollars he gets for his sterling receipts, will certainly be uncomfortable.

The economist's explanation for the fact that the U.S. dollar can be badly inflated while still on a fairly effective gold basis is that the U.S. cannot in practice export gold to countries outside of the dollar area, because those countries have so few things that Americans want, and offer so poor a prospect for American capital investment. In both those respects Canada is a shining exception, and that is why Canada has received so large a share of the excess American spending power.

It is also probable that the velocity of circulation in the U.S. is much higher than a few years ago, a change which has exactly the same effect as an increase in the quantity of money. A much larger proportion of the American national income now goes through the form of wages, where it circulates more rapidly than in any other form. The American workingman is living high, and a lot of his high living has been going into Canadian beefsteaks and Canadian lumber for housing.

The theory that the revaluation of the Canadian dollar was necessitated by a huge volume of American speculation, putting more U.S. dollars into the hands of the FECB than it was prepared to carry, looks to the present writer like a severe case of cart-before-horse. If the Canadian Government had stated firmly that there would be no revaluation there would have been no speculation.

On Taking Jennifer to a Performance of the Passion According to St. Matthew by Bach.

IN A RUSTLE *and swirl of scarcely audible sound*
The philharmonic basses and 'cellos with deep-pitched breath
Adumbrated faintly the theme of immortal grief,
Johann Sebastian's mighty music of death.

But with murmur soft as the song of muted strings
My Jennifer whispered a word of nonsense sweet;
And all that I afterwards heard through the violins' sighs
Was the delicate rising and fall of her heart's quickened beat.

JOHN L. LAMBERT

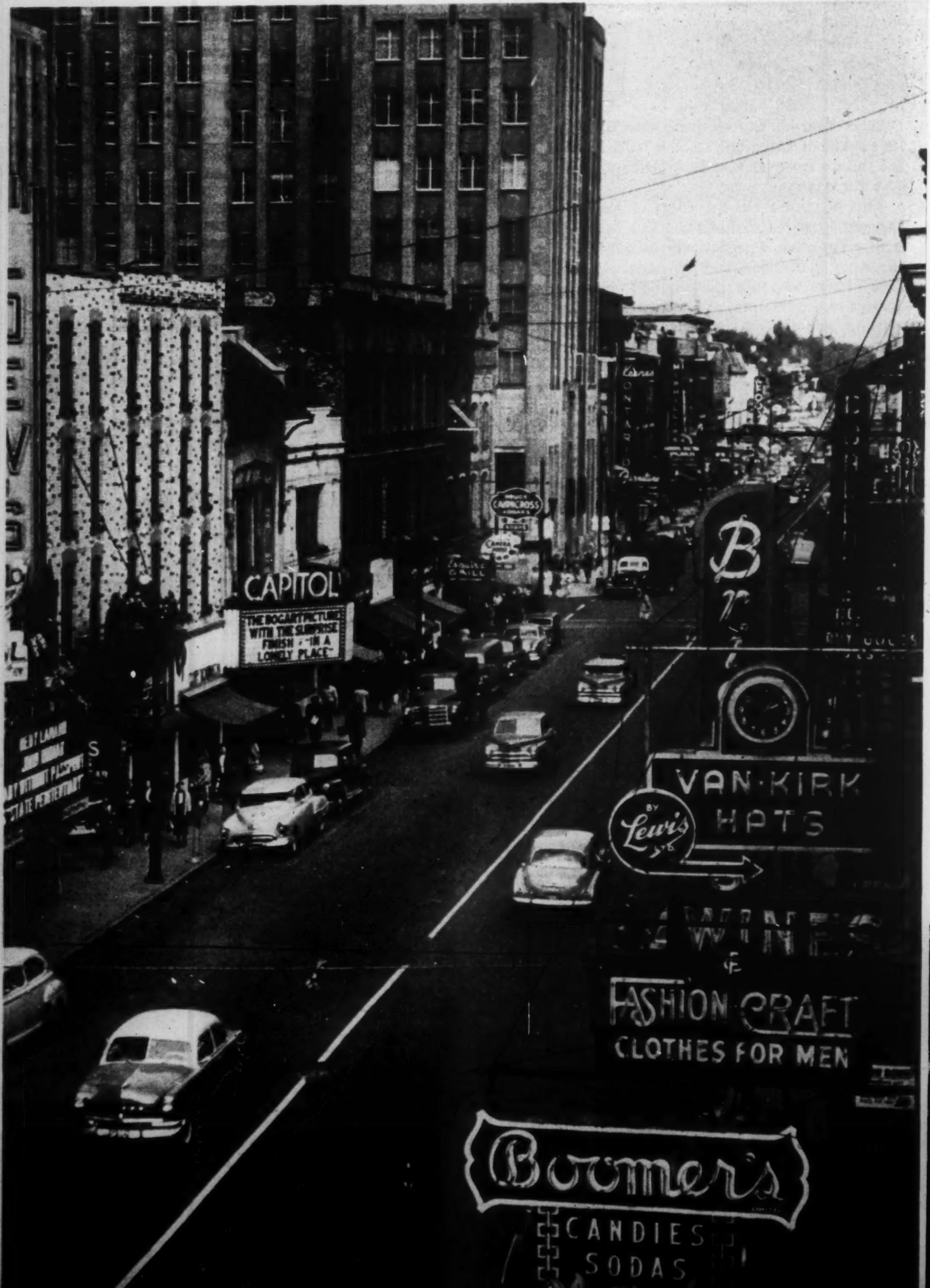
LONDON:

Big Wheel of Western Ontario

by John Gore and Melwyn Breen

MAYOR *George Wenige has served a total of nine terms since his first tenure in 1923.*

—All photos London Free Press staff


CAPITOL
THE BOGART PICTURE WITH THE SURPRISE FINISH "IN A LONELY PLACE"
VAN-KIRK HATS
Lewis
WINES
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES FOR MEN
Boomer's
CANDIES SODAS

THERE'S A PROBLEM involved in finding the common attraction of the City of London. But once found, it will explain why three such highly diversified personalities as an ex-trick bicycle rider, a name-band leader and a rather stuffy figure from history held the city dear.

The City's beloved Mayor George Wenige, now serving his ninth term of office, first saw London when he was on tour setting a record for riding a bicycle backwards. He came back to the town, flushed with victory, and opened a bicycle shop, presumably right-way-round, and remained to become mayor for the first time in 1923. Dubbed "George the Ninth" by the London *Free Press* cartoonist Ting, he has become an integral part of the City's life, just as the city has become an integral part of him.

Then there's the recurring visits of the name-band leader Guy Lombardo. Lombardo began as an orchestra leader in the city's long defunct *palais de danse,* the Winter Gardens. From there, after a brief stopover in the halls of Port Stanley, he went to the U.S. and now alternates between Chicago, New York and Cleveland. But he and his brothers make periodic visits to London, sometimes to play (they gave benefit nights for the victims of London's 1937 flood) but mostly just to roam about the old haunts of their early days. His last visit was at the time of a one-night stand last month at Port Stanley, when the city held a ceremony to name a new street after him.

The historical figure was Governor John Graves Simcoe, whose opinions of the city—or rather of the site on which the city now stands—was not quite so sentimental as those of the Mayor and the bandleader. Governor Simcoe saw in the location at the forks of the Thames River a potential spot for the capital of Canada. It was centrally located for colonists, the river was in those days navigable and it was safely inland and easily defensible. This was 30 years before it existed—in 1793.

Well, it never became the capital: in fact, but

COUNTY *courthouse is mute evidence of city's origin when it was moved from nearby Vittoria.*

for the moving of the judiciary seat from Vittoria in Norfolk County to London as the result of a fire, it very nearly didn't become a town site at all. But the needs of the small army of officials who administered the county's legal affairs created taverns and inns and the city was on its way. By 1840 it was a police village; by 1848 it was a town, and by 1854 it became the City of London.

The one probable cause that binds these three men's opinions together is the city's overwhelming interest in itself, its past and its future. Nothing is forgotten in London. It remembers its past disasters: the time the city-hall floor collapsed at a political rally; the time a steamboat capsized in the Thames; the time of the Great Flood of 1937 when the usually docile Thames suddenly flexed its muscles and made thousands homeless.

The city also remembers its traditions. Some of these grew out of the Colonists' homesickness and found its expression in place names such as Pall Mall St., Oxford St., Covent Garden Market, Piccadilly and, of course, the name of the city itself and the name of the river beside which it stands. While the city doesn't insist on a wheezy clinging to the past—a glance at its industrial growth shows *that*—it is adamant about its landmarks, notably Victoria Park. Covering two city blocks of astronomically valuable business space, it has remained since the city's inception.

VICTORIA PARK, *covering two city blocks of high-value land in midst of downtown section, remains quietly undisturbed. Extreme unavailability of business property may eventually force its disappearance.*

TRADITION, tranquility and a sense of a slower-paced past are perhaps manifest in its University and its cathedrals. Two bishoprics and two cathedrals guard the spiritual needs of the community. The See of London with its cathedral of St. Peter's is presided over by Bishop John Cody. Bishop G. N. Luxton is the head of the Anglican Diocese of Huron. Within the city, some 23,000 Anglicans, 24,000 United Churchmen, 9,000 RC's, 7,000 Presbyterians and 7,000 Baptists, commingle in an atmosphere of worship in keeping with the pace of the City.

To the north of London, acres of well-kept lawns and flagstones sweep down a hillside and across the North Thames. Their presence marks one of the most beautiful campuses in Canada: that of the University of Western Ontario. With its 17 buildings and its affiliation with St. Peter's Seminary and the medical school within the city proper, it administers to 4,600 students including 1,000 summer school and extension course attendants. The $4 million expenditure on expansion since World War II is a testimony to its activity.

Much of that activity is in the field of research under the overall direction of its brilliant president, Dr. G. E. Hall. Dean of the Medical College, Dr. J. B. Collip is one of the country's outstanding scientists, who has earned this respect for his contributions to the study of (among other things) insulin and ACTH.

Supplying the University with scholars are London's four high schools, London South, Central, Sir Adam Beck Collegiates and the London Central Catholic High School. The H. B. Beal Technical High School serves the city's more specialized students.

The presence of the University has an influence on the city in terms of its cultural life. Affiliated to Western is the Western Conservatory of Music under Dr. Harvey Robb (SN, Feb. 7) and the Music Teachers' College. This fall, the native Londoner and prominent New York organist, Ernest White, opens the London School of Church Organists, which will provide musical instruction for divine service in nearly every religious group.

Less academic musical tastes are gratified by the city's music societies: The Community Concert Association with 1,500 highly appreciative members who regularly fill the Beal Technical School auditorium; the London Civic Symphony, with 60 players under competent and enthusiastic Martin Boundy, which plans four concerts this season; and the Women's Music Club, the city's oldest musical group.

But London's highest example to the rest of the country comes through the support and administration of its Little Theatre. Sparked by Ken Baskette and Dr. Alan Skinner, it plays to sell-out house in the Grand Theatre, a converted opera house, which seats 1,200. Its six annual productions play to SRO for nine nights each.

LONDON'S community-mindedness is manifest in its sports interest. Baseballwise, the home team is the London Majors, managed by Bill Farquharson and coached by Joe Rossomando. They play a season of night games to crowds sometimes reaching 7,000.

"They had their hour of glory two years ago," reminisces Phil Birch, Western News chief, "when they won the Ontario championship. Went on to defeat American semi-pro's from Fort Wayne, Ind., in a so-called world series."

In football, it is the Mustangs, Western's Senior Intercollegiate entrant. Favoring a "razzle-dazzle" type of play, Coach Johnny Metras forged a succession of teams that won the league in 1947 and 1949. "This year," muses London *Free Press** Sports Editor, "the Mustangs have lost several men, but they have been fairly adequately replaced. Metras feels sure he has a good team, and if they're not in there at the top when the season ends, they won't be far from it." Some of this year's outstanding players will be Captain Bill Ford of London, tackle, Bill McNicol of Merritton, end, and Doug Gray of Sarnia, backfield.

Western's well-known track star, Bob McFarlane, toured Europe this summer and, in 12 starts against the best runners in the world, won ten races. Bob and brother Don went to the Olympics in 1948; Bob's chief runs are the 440 and 880.

One native son, baseball player Frank (Lefty) Colman who pitched for the London club before the war, is now with the Pacific Coast Seattle team as first baseman. He went to them after playing with the New York Yankees and the Pittsburgh Pirates (Crosby's team). He is one of the west league's heaviest hitters.

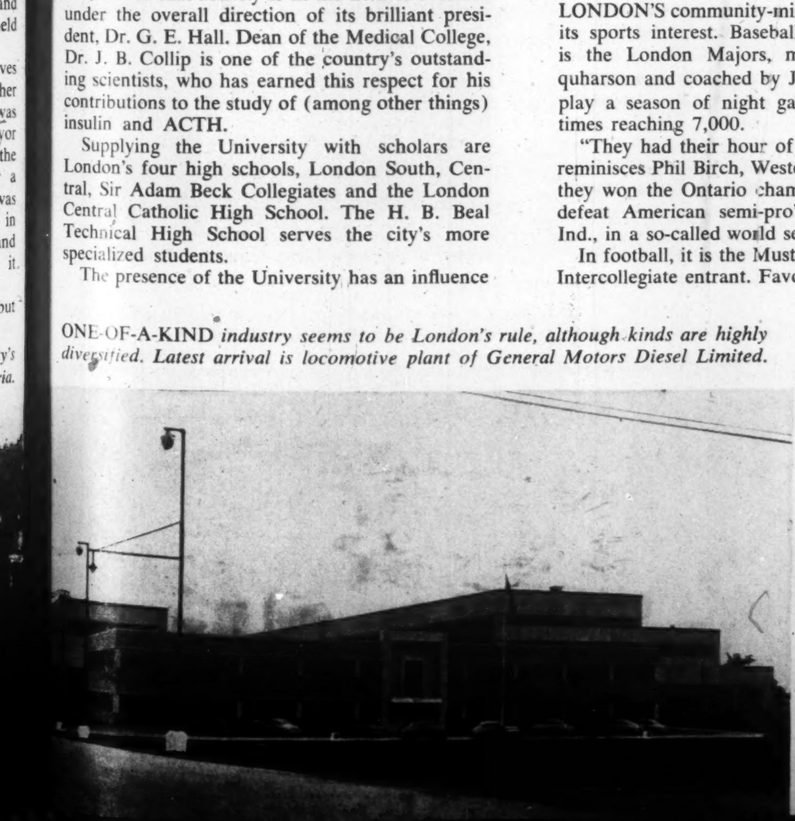
London's hockey is virtually non-existent except for some minor games played by industrial and school leagues in Queen's Park.

As for indoor and less strenuous sports, apart from the usual quota of moving-picture houses and bars, London is definitely short on the night-life side. There are a number of dine-dance spots on the outskirts and on the highways just out of the city. But London is a city which dotes on home entertainment and that is where much of the serious party-going takes place. Best eating place in town is the Hotel London's famous dining room.

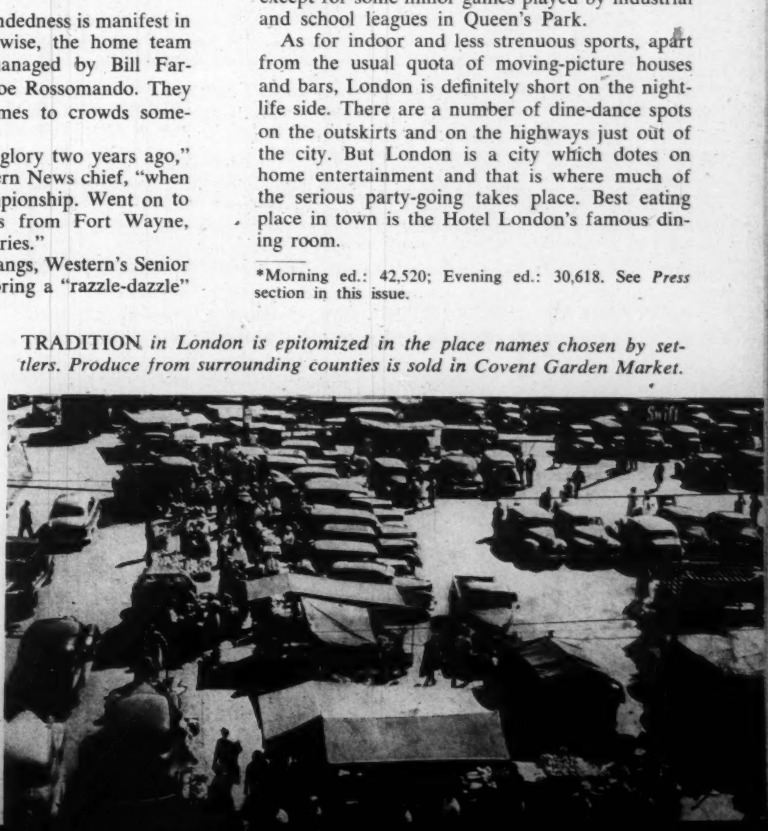
---

*Morning ed.: 42,520; Evening ed.: 30,618. See *Press* section in this issue.

ONE-OF-A-KIND *industry seems to be London's rule, although kinds are highly diversified. Latest arrival is locomotive plant of General Motors Diesel Limited.*



TRADITION *in London is epitomized in the place names chosen by settlers. Produce from surrounding counties is sold in Covent Garden Market.*



London is also fast-growing as a tourist centre with the American influx on the increase every year. To accommodate this growth, the business section and the showing places are undergoing gradual face-lifting with modern store fronts and much neon lighting. London's shops offer an abundance of tweeds and woollens both English and Scottish, imported china, etc.

One reason for London's popularity with tourists is its strategic location with relation to summer resorts. It is 60 miles from Port Huron, 120 from Windsor, 150 from Buffalo. Consequently a dozen or more motels, ultra modern, have sprung up in the highways replacing the old tourist cabins. T. C. McCall, Deputy Minister of Travel and Publicity, likes to point out that London's crop of motels is the finest in the province.

For Londoners, the favorite summer resorts are Port Stanley which can be reached by the London and Port Stanley Electrified Railway; and Grand Bend on Lake Huron.

BUT LONDON is a city only half-living on tradition and homogeneous spirit. On its other side it is a city of business and industry where prosperity is as steady as it was when its first industry —Peter McGregor's tavern—was erected.

"What I like best about London," says Don Wright, internationally famed Wright Chorus director and radio producer, of its business atmosphere, "is that you have all the advantages of a big city and you can still go home for lunch!"

Until comparatively recently, industry in London was largely family-owned: McClary's Manufacturing Co., stove manufacturers; E. Leonard and Sons, boilermakers; C. S. Hyman, tanners; John Labatt's, brewers. McClary's has been purchased by General Steel Wares; the others are still family businesses. But the city now has such corporate industry as Kelvinator, McCormick's biscuits and candy, Kellogg's breakfast foods, General Motors Diesel, Somerville's, Eaton-Automotive.*

To the downtown area come thousands of Londoners, headed for such non-personal businesses as the London Life Insurance Co., which has just completed a $1,700,000 addition; the Northern Life Assurance Co., which recently purchased a seven-storey building; the Huron and Erie Mortgage Co., and the Canada Trust Co.**

The modern era of chain stores and corporate businesses has destroyed this family appearance. The biggest department store in the city used to be Smallman and Ingram, two names often heard in London; now it belongs to the Robert Simpson Co. and no one has expressed regret for the passing of an era.

In general, London has attracted diversified and one-of-a-kind industry. "A definite advantage," comments a personnel manager. "Never have the kind of trouble that comes with the boom-and-bust of one specific industry. In depression days, our breadlines were shorter and hunger was less severe. You see, when one business folded, its employees were few. The others carried right along."

The growth of the city industrially has resulted in some rather special problems of expansion. Growth to the west is barred by geographical peculiarities; transportation facilities limit its spread to the north and south. Consequently there's been a push to the east so that the "downtown" section of the city is almost at the extreme western end of the city.

This fall, the people, brought up short by sudden realization of civic growth, voted to purchase the London Street Railway, with its fleet of 82 buses, for $1 million. The city is now busy providing a going management for this latest and largest public utility.

The growth of industry has made London a labor-union city in recent years. Peaceful relations between management and labor seems to be the rule.* A strike of a plumbing accessories manufacturing plant this year was the first serious labor dispute in many years. Two labor councils represent 10,000 of the city's workers: the London Labor Council (CCL) and the London and District Trades and Labor Council (AFL).

LONDON is in the throes of annexation problems, due to this indistinguishability between suburb and city. Plans for expansion—at the moment there's not a single building lot to be found within its limits—are varied but the most ambitious one is to take in an area east of the city limits as far as Crumlin airport (about three miles).

Within the confines of the city proper the population is 93,000 and there are another 15,000 to 20,000 in the suburbs. "Before many years," says Mayor Wenige, "London will be a metropolis of 250,000." At least 74 per cent of the city's homes are occupant-owned.

Crime and punishment in London seem almost inextricable. Under the lively administration of Chief A. E. Knight, an era of swift justice dawned in the city. On his appointment, ten years ago, he asserted his desire for brains instead of brawn in his force. And his assertion has paid off: no unsolved murder or robbery or crime of violence remains unsolved on the books! Traffic deaths for 1949 were held down to seven. The spirit of the force is summed up in the gloomy observation of an over-ambitious burglar: "They told me in Toronto, they told me in Montreal, to stay away from London, because the cops were tough." The word he was groping for is "smart."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

---

*One of the city's major businesses is the Western Fair. For a week each year, immediately after the close of the Canadian National Exhibition, Western Fair operates an exhibition which offers both agricultural and urban attractions. This year it attracted its greatest crowd, 313,127. Adjacent lands are being purchased and houses razed to give it more space, and there is talk of expanding its run to two weeks.

**The city long has owned the London and Port Stanley Railway, an electrified road which hauls its people to the summer resort of Port Stanley, and draws many tons of merchandise from the same port and from St. Thomas to London.

*Average weekly wage this summer: $43.94.

GRAND
The HOME of
SHELTON-MOS
LAYERS
THE COMEDY HIT
CHARLEY'S AUNT

LITTLE THEATRE *is vitalized by 10,000 subscribers. There is a waiting list of another 1,500.*

NEW HURON COLLEGE *at Western gets cornerstone finish from Lieut.-Governor Ray Lawson.*

ARTS AND ADMINISTRATION *building at Western is typical of university's fine architecture. Campus is claimed to be the most beautiful in Canada.*

CIVIC SYMPHONY *of London is one of a number of music groups, private and public, active in city. It has 60 players, under direction of Martin Boundy.*

Canadians Quicken New Israel

From Bus Driver to Cabinet Minister Canadians Aid Israel Journalist Finds Them as Pioneer Force in New State

by Albert A. Shea

IT WAS CURIOUS how frequently during my recent visit to Israel I found myself talking to someone from Canada.

One night I was roaming the slopes of Mount Carmel searching for a bus. I finally located one that would take me within an hour's walk of my destination. When I asked the bus driver for directions, he replied with a question:

"Where are you from?"

"I'm from Canada."

"Whereabouts in Canada?" Now he was grinning.

"My home town is Toronto."

ALBERT SHEA

"Me too," he said, and clasped my hand warmly in his own tough calloused fist. "Katz is my name. I came here from Toronto 16 years ago."

As we jolted and rattled along through the night, he told me his story. As a young man he ran away from home and came to Palestine. He joined a border patrol.

"Well, I guess I've proved myself. I've got a wife, two kids, my own home. My share in this cooperative bus company is worth 3,000 pounds . . . that's close to $10,000. I guess my brother Abe Katz back in Toronto would be surprised if he could see me now. . . . Here's your stop. To the right. Just keep walking. Sholom."

Ramat Yochanan, where I was headed, is a *kibbutz*, a collective farm. My host Ben Kaminker was waiting up for me. Born in Toronto, he later lived in Detroit. He took agricultural training after leaving the U.S. army, and brought his wife and daughter to Israel. I spent several days with them.

"You see all this." Ben's eyes scanned the vegetable fields, pastures, orchards, the dwellings, barns and the distant schoolhouse. "I own all this . . . yet I own nothing," said Ben.

Ben can spend months without having the equivalent of 5 cents in his pockets. Meals are provided in the communal dining hall. Housing, clothing, laundry, medical care, even cigarettes and stamps are provided. In return both Ben and his wife put in six days of hard work each week. Their satisfaction is the progress of the settlement, which strengthens Israel. But not everyone shares Ben Kaminker's views. Members of collective settlements make up only about 10 per cent of the population. Many new immigrants want no part of such collective life: they want to earn an independent living in their own way.

Immigration was one of many subjects I discussed with Harry Wolfson, an economics graduate of the University of Toronto. In his early forties, this bearded scholar is an administrator of the Rothschild organization which aids new settlers.

—Orient Press

VOLUNTEER NURSE: *Pearl Rudney of Toronto* (1.), *in Israel for year, and U. S. volunteer admire Yemenite infant at hospital. More nurses are needed.*

—Robitschel

ADMINISTRATOR: *Dr. Dov Joseph, McGill grad, went to Palestine in 1922; is Israel's Minister of Supply.*

Bad Trade Balance

The country's main economic headache is simply stated: Israel has the world's worst foreign trade balance. For each $1 of goods exported, $9 of goods is imported. The generous gifts from Jews in all parts of the world, but principally from the United States, help bridge the vast gap, but cannot continue indefinitely.

Israel needs capital. Important as agriculture is, plans for the future call for a population engaged 80 per cent in industry*. Among the numerous paradoxes in the country is the Investment Centre, set up by a largely socialist government, to offer special inducements to investors in an effort to attract private capital to Israel. The takers are few, for living costs are high, the trade unions are strong, raw materials scarce, markets distant, and the danger of war ever-present.

The cost of bringing in and absorbing the new arrivals is immense. Since Israel gained its independence some 500,000 persons have immigrated; of these 100,000 are still being maintained in vast government camps awaiting training and a chance to earn.

The old, walled city of Jerusalem is in Arab hands. The new Jerusalem, which adjoins it, is now the seat of the Israeli Government and the home of a Jew from Canada who plays a leading role in political life.

Dr. Dov Joseph was born in Montreal and graduated from McGill. At the age of 22 he left for Palestine, and a life dedicated to Zionism. When the Jewish leaders were arrested and detained at Latrun in 1946, "Barney" Joseph occupied one of the cells. During Israel's war of independence, he served as military governor. One of his three children, a daughter, was killed fighting with the Israeli forces. Now, as Minister of Supply and Rationing, he directs Israel's austerity campaign in food and clothing.

In Jerusalem I also visited with Mrs. Molly Lyons Bar David, formerly Molly Lyons of Saskatchewan. Her parents brought their children to Palestine in the 1930's, and still operate the orange grove which they came out to. A sister, Becky Lyons, was head nurse in a Tel Aviv hospital.

Molly, who has a heart as big as herself, is the writing member of the family. She and her tall Dutch husband operate a literary agency.

Ferrania, Rome

STUDENT: *22-year-old Sharon Siegel went to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, from University of Manitoba.*

And it was in Jerusalem, quite by chance, that I met Sharon Siegel, formerly a student at the University of Manitoba. A charming little dynamo, Sharon quickly assembled a group of her fellow students from the Hebrew University for a bull-session.

The buildings stand tragically empty, and no student can touch one of the 500,000 books in the library until there's a peace treaty with the Arabs.

Meantime, a Roman Catholic order has loaned Terra Sancta College, and here students of the Hebrew University attend lectures, while an occasional monk glides through the halls to rooms used by the order.

Touchy Subjects

I challenged the students on a number of touchy subjects: the problem of the Arab refugees who are not allowed to return . . . the excessive nationalism . . . signs of political corruption known as *protektsia* . . . discrimination between Jews of different skin-colors or national origins . . . sharp differences between religious and non-religious Jews . . . the position of Israel in the East-West struggle.

The answers were direct. The students were well informed, and deeply concerned about Israel and its future.

Taking care of infants at the Yemenite immigrant camp at Rosh Haayin, is Pearl Rudney of Toronto, who came to Israel for a year as a volunteer to help meet the critical shortage of trained nurses. In the Israeli Foreign Office is 25-year-old "Mike" Breecher of Montreal, graduate of McGill and Yale, who is a specialist in Far Eastern problems.

In industry, where the needs are great and urgent, Sam Dubiner of Toronto has established a plastics factory. Two veterans of the Canadian and Israeli air forces have established Israel's only car rental agency with a fleet of cars imported from Canada.

Israel is the United Nations in miniature. Canada has made its contribution to this pioneer force of men and women who proudly build a new state. The number of Jews from Canada is not large, but wherever you travel you discover friendly links between the two countries.

---

*Pop.: 1,300,000; area: 1/10 size of Canada.

MOVADO
WINNERS OF 168 OBSERVATORY AWARDS
SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
tempomatic
non-magnetic
unbreakable crystal
automatic
automatic

Write for Fully Descriptive Brochure

In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
36 Toronto St., Toronto

In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

MORE FOR YOUR MOTORING DOLLAR

THE AUSTIN
A40 DEVON 4-DOOR SEDAN
QUALITY · PERFORMANCE · VALUE
PROVEN—up to 40 miles per gallon!

THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED
1393 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

FRANCE AFTER 4 YEARS

Willson Woodside Finds Real Hope As Nation Girds for Future

by Willson Woodside

Paris.

PARIS isn't France, as correspondents often remind each other, though many of them never see much more, except through the windows of express trains. Recalling this maxim which I have so often quoted to others, I resisted the appeal of the boat train which was waiting in le Havre to whisk the *Mauretania's* passengers off to the grand boulevards. I lingered half a day to see what the French had been able to do with this war-flattened port.

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

What I saw was impressive. The wartime bombing and the sharp fight there during the German retreat left the place one vast rubble heap. There is still one quay over a mile long which gives an idea of what the whole port was like. But now there is a handsome new maritime station, big enough to handle the flood of passengers from such a great ship as the *Liberté,* the converted pre-war German *Europa.*

There are huge new freight warehouses. Great cranes mark the skyline. And of course the wrecks which filled the harbor have long since been cleared away. Le Havre has once again become the second port of France, its tonnage exceeded only by that of Marseille. The city itself, however, shows no sign of drawing any prosperity from this traffic. Obviously everything is being plowed into the effort of reconstruction — along with a good deal of Marshall Plan aid.

—Sd'IF
PLACE VENDOME

Up in the town (which was not destroyed) I very quickly ran into the word *sinistré* on various placards and appeals. Enquiring, I found that it referred to people who had been bombed out of their homes. They are still waiting their turn, and the situation is grim. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that one of the biggest and the most brightly painted buildings in le Havre should be the local headquarters of the Communist-dominated labor congress.

Let others try to explain the reasons: the grievance is good enough for the Communists. In the station news-stand the biggest pile of papers was that of the Communist *l'Humanité.* Trying to pair up the local wage rates with the prices of goods in the dingy stores, one could half understand it.

The train journey to Paris was another endless illustration of what the French have achieved since the war. Four years ago it seemed a great deal that they had the trains running again, over a system which had been the very special target of our bombing before and during the invasion. Now the whole right-of-way has been restored to perfect condition.

The pathetic strings of wrecked coaches which stood on the sidetracks have quite disappeared. Many fine new ones are in service. The freight yards and the signal systems have been repaired, many new bridges and countless new stations have been built. Along the three-hour run to Paris there must have been many miles of new platforms. I saw only one house still standing in ruins, and many new ones were in evidence, as well as new and repaired factories.

We have a habit of not considering the French a serious people. But no doubt they have worked, day in and day out these past five years, as they perhaps never worked before. It is necessary to consider this, I think, in any worthwhile discussion of their attitude towards the present international situation. *"La guerre,"* as an animated fellow-traveller, who seemed much too young to have been interned as a French soldier for five years in Switzerland, assured me several times over, *"n'est pas populaire dans la France."* It is scarcely any wonder.

Though he had a quick intelligence and was a reader of *le Monde,* a solidly conservative paper and the most important in the country, he shared that curious attitude towards "America" which I find so widespread here. It is definitely antagonistic and distrustful. The Americans hadn't suffered any damage at home, or been occupied by the enemy. *They* could talk about another war.

Much more serious is the implication that the Americans really would not mind another war. When I insisted that this wasn't so at all, my companion merely shrugged his shoulders. When I asked him what there was to do but rearm and build up a defence against the Soviet threat, he took refuge in an expression which he seemed to fancy: "There are many different views as to that; each to his own opinion."

His main argument was that the whole trouble lay between the two great powers, the Soviet Union and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

THREE-ALARM BLAZE

WHEN Calgary's extroverted Mayor, former sportscaster and radio station manager Don Mackay, toured eastern cities of Canada and the U.S. early in the summer, he looked over other fire departments to get pointers on how Calgary's fire brigade might be reorganized.

The chief result of this investigation was a decision to invite Ottawa's Fire Chief C. G. Burnett to become acting fire chief in Calgary for three months (starting this month, when the previous fire chief was due to retire) to make recommendations for reorganization. The Ottawa department, according to Mayor Mackay, was among the most efficient he had found in his travels.

When this decision, kept secret for some weeks, was laid before council, the Calgary Fire Fighters' Association blew its top. First, it wired Ottawa City Council urging that body not to grant Chief Burnett the necessary three months' leave-of-absence. Then it sent a delegation to appear before Calgary's City Council protesting the appointment of an outsider to run the department, even for three months.

Local president A. W. Silver, pooh-poohed Mayor Mackay's contention that the Ottawa department was unusually efficient. With a 159-man department, he argued, Calgary's per capita losses from fire were $3.81 last year; Ottawa, with a department of 350 men, had losses averaging $3.51 per capita.

Just back from a Salt Lake City gathering of officials of the Mormon church, in which he holds high office, Mayor Mackay was astounded at the uproar from the firefighters. This week the Mayor and Commissioner Newhall were trying to decide what to do next. Meanwhile, Chief Burnett, having obtained leave from Ottawa, was wondering when Calgary would be sending for him.

Quebec:

SERMON

FOR the third time in a little more than a year, Rev. L. T. Heron, Baptist minister of the northwestern Quebec mining town of Val d'Or, will pack his bag and go to the county jail at Amos to serve a two-month sentence for obstructing traffic, a charge of which Recorder J. L. Baillargeon found him guilty last week. With Mr. Heron will be three fellow-evangelists. All were arrested during a street meeting.

In handing down sentence, Recorder Baillargeon, who has presided at similar trials more than half a dozen times in recent months, told the accused that " . . . there are about 10,000 people in Val d'Or and of that number 6,500 are Roman Catholics. I came here 14 years ago. Until now, I have never seen any controversy between Roman Catholics and Protestant . . . or any other groups.

" . . . You were not arrested and tried because you were preaching. You have a right to preach, even a duty to preach. You preach over the radio here and in your church and nobody bothers you.

"Religion asks a lot more than noisy Saturday night streets for preaching. Preachers and listeners need peace of mind to understand what is said to them. That, however, is my personal opinion."

In his lengthy judgment, the Recorder scored on at least one point. Said he:

"I want you to understand that you are not being persecuted. If you think you are being persecuted by enforcement of the municipal traffic by-law, it is your right and it is your duty to attack it in higher courts than this."

Saskatchewan:

FENCE MENDING

LIBERALS in Saskatchewan are busy. By early November, there will be seven candidates in the field for the next provincial election and two in the field for the next federal joust.

One, Wilfred Gardiner, son of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, has already been nominated to contest Last Mountain constituency. Candidates will be nominated for Morse on Nov. 1 and for Tisdale on Nov. 8. Dates for Rosetown, Shellbrook, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Biggar will be set soon.

In the federal field, nomination dates will be fixed shortly in the constituencies of Rosetown - Biggar, presently held by M. J. Coldwell, CCF federal leader, and in Lake Centre, presently held by J. G. Diefenbaker, Conservative.

■ More than 300 of Saskatchewan's 7,000 teachers moved to "greener pastures" this year, the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation announced. About 160 went to Alberta and 95 to BC. Prospects were better there than in the wheat province.

—CP

DEPUTY MINISTER: *Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, formerly vice-president of the Government's Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, who has been appointed deputy minister of Resources and Development. He succeeds Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, who has taken a post with the United Nations.*

—Capital Press

OTTAWA VIEW: *SN's Ottawa Associate Editor, Michael Barkway (centre), at party given by the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Mohammed Ali, in honor of visiting Pakistanian Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan. Others l. to r. are: Dr. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; Mrs. Barkway; S. K. Kirpalani, High Commissioner for India; Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance.*

Ontario:

MONEY TALKS

DUCK hunters of Southwestern Ontario are irate at the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. For it has leased the best hunting grounds in the district to a group of Michigan sportsmen for an annual fee of $30,000.

It is the 7,000-acre St. Anne's Island, probably the main nesting area for ducks in Southwestern Ontario. The Island is part of the Walpole Island Indian reserve, near Wallaceburg.

More than 3,000 sportsmen in Lambton and Kent Counties are directly interested. Some of them had hoped to have the island made a game preserve. They could still get in their shooting as the ducks flew onto, or off it.

For some 70 years the island was leased to the St. Anne's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, comprised mainly of wealthy Toronto sportsmen. The Indian Affairs Branch for years tried to break that lease, finally doing so after the case was taken to the Privy Council.

In July and August the Indian Affairs Branch advertised for bids for a new lease, stipulating $4,000 would be the smallest bid considered. That the high bid was $30,000 shows what good shooting the area affords.

Officials state that granting a lease was "merely a case of working out the best deal for those we serve—the Indians." The revenue goes to them. William Keller, wildlife specialist for the Department of Lands and Forests, has accepted the job of caretaking for the Michigan club.

Net effect of the deal is that Canadians will be deprived of some of the best shooting in this province.

BENCH MADE?

THE Canadian Bar Society and the United Automobile Workers both didn't like judges acting on conciliation and arbitration proceedings, though for different reasons. The lawyers thought it undignified. The union men (at least in their public statement) thought the judges made too much money.

Last week Mr. Justice W. D. Roach of the Ontario Supreme Court (who had just been paid $5,000 for a Royal Commission inquiry into Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Act) spread his sail to the prevailing wind. He didn't intend to act in any further labor matters, he said.

There was no hurry on the part of the rest of the Ontario bench to swing into line, however.

The judges, particularly in the county courts, like to make an extra dollar as well as the next one. Not able to practice, labor work had been one means of competing with the rising cost of living standard. From most there was an impressive silence.

And the Ontario Department of Labor wasn't over-awed. It would continue to use judges, it said, so long as they would continue to act.

The Department pointed out that judges were admirable labor arbitrators and conciliators. Further, it said, if they couldn't act who would there be?

Some one suggested university professors. But to labor, which already complains bitterly of the delay in labor procedures, the thought of waiting while a professor could get some free time didn't sit well.

Ontario:

CLEARANCE

WHEN a housing subdivision in Woodstock decided it needed a new church, no fewer than 28 permits were obtained to move a former RCAF hut to the site.

The hut, recently doing duty for classrooms at the University of Western Ontario, was purchased to become an Anglican church in the Huron Park and Royal Court housing developments in Woodstock.

Officials applied for 28 permits. They had permits to go along this highway and that county road, to go over this bridge, and into that municipality. They got permits from police and other civilian authorities. Armed

Oh! that rheumatic pain!
Clock the fast relief of
Absorbine Jr.

● When rheumatic pain has you ready to scream...*quick*...reach for Absorbine Jr.!

This famous soothing liniment comes to your rescue *fast*—goes to work as soon as you apply it with two wonderful pain-chasing actions:

First, it quickly soothes those aching sore spots! Second, it counters the irritation that causes the pain with a grand, warming effect!

Keep Absorbine Jr. ready for the next time rheumatic pain strikes at you. Only $1.25 a long-lasting bottle wherever drugs are sold.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

with that battery of papers, they moved the hut onto its Woodstock site.

Then they discovered they'd overlooked one permission they needed. Woodstock City Council ruled that the building violated restricted building regulations, and directed that it must be removed within 15 days. Church officials were still trying to have it accepted as a place of worship.

New Brunswick:

ORDER NOW!

NEW Brunswick lumber exporters are closely watching reports that Britain may be running into snags in trying to get pulpwood and other timber products from Red-dominated lands.

A London despatch stating that a British order for $1,500,000 worth of pulpwood had been placed in Newfoundland, because Poland was irked by Britain's clamp-down on machine tool shipments, was quickly followed by a denial from the Polish embassy in London.

At this time last year, the operators recall, Britain refused to commit herself to future purchases from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. As a result, employment slumped in the forests during the ensuing winter.

Months afterward — early in the spring of this year — Britain came running to ask eastern Canada for lumber. She had tried to get it for sterling in Sweden, but France and other countries had topped her offers. So Britain, in desperation, was turning to Russia as well as to Canada in the hope of replenishing her supplies.

As far as the Canadian order was concerned, it was a case of too much and too late. The lumber wasn't readily available, because it had not been cut in the winter. And the bustling Canadian and U.S. markets were gobbling up all available lumber.

The boom in U.S. construction may be easing off now, and New Brunswick lumber men would be only too happy to get all the British orders they can. The essential point, however, is that the orders must be placed without delay so crews can be sent into the woods to cut logs and get them out on snow-roads.

RIVER POWER

AT LEAST three tidal power proposals to harness the surging rise and fall of the Bay of Fundy have been in the New Brunswick headlines periodically for several years.

But as far as hydro-electric expansion for the immediate future is concerned, the province is looking not to the bay but to the St. John River, which wends its way down the western side of New Brunswick from headwaters in Maine and Quebec and empties into the sea at Saint John.

In order to build new power plants on the river near Perth and Fredericton, as well as to expand the present 80,000-horsepower site at Grand Falls, it will be necessary to reach an agreement with Maine on water storage. This will permit control of the flow through the lower stretches of the big stream.

—CP

SEEKS LEADERSHIP: *W.A.C.Bennett has announced that he will contest the leadership of the British Columbia Progressive Conservative Party at the convention in Vancouver. The South Okanagan Member of the Legislature said one of his first objectives as leader would be to unite the party.*

Preliminary conferences with the State government were held some months ago by officials of the New Brunswick Resources Development Board, and now the external affairs department has announced that the International Joint Commission will survey the river system above Grand Falls.

If the commission's report is favorable, it is expected that action will be taken with the concurrence of Maine. Engineers say it is possible to generate at least 250,000 horsepower on the main river and its tributaries.

At present the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is building a 20,000 H.P. $5,600,000 hydro plant at the narrows of the Tobique River, above Perth. This project does not depend on the headwaters of the St. John River. Along with a $4,000,000 coal-steam plant being constructed at Grand Lake, it will raise the commission's own generating capacity to 141,000 H.P., compared with 27,000 H.P. just ten years ago.

Newfoundland:

CONCRETE?

A SIZEABLE wager may be at stake between Dr. Valdamis, chief of the Newfoundland Office of Economic Development and Premier McNair of New Brunswick.

So far the bet is one-sided coming only from the Latvian expert in charge of the Newfoundland office. He has offered to gamble that the cement mill to be erected in Newfoundland will be in operation before the plant earmarked for New Brunswick. Some of the equipment for the Newfoundland plant has already arrived from Germany with a Miag Company official and the heavier machinery will be coming before the end of the year. The plant will be set up at Humbermouth on the west coast.

LAST RITES

THE MOST impressive and colorful funeral ever witnessed in Newfoundland took place with the burial in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the late Archbishop Roche. Over six thousand people thronged the cathedral to witness the two-hour ceremony. The archbishop's body was buried in the crypt under the high altar.

From Ottawa to conduct the Pontifical Solemn Mass of Requiem came the Apostolic Delegate, Most Rev. Ildebrando Antoniutti. Five bishops were present: His Excellency Bishop P. J. Skinner, DD, late Auxiliary to the deceased Archbishop and now Vicar-Capitular during the interregnum; Most Rev. John O'Neill, DD, Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland (reported a possible successor to the late Archbishop); Most Rev. John R. MacDonald, DD, Bishop of Antigonish; Most Rev. Michael O'Reilly, DD, Bishop of St. George's Newfoundland; and Most Rev. Alfred Leverman, DD, a former Newfoundlander, and now Auxiliary Bishop of Halifax.

—CP

GOLDEN HARVEST: *Dewain Jensen, left, and his brother, Norman, both of Cardston, Alberta, watch their harvest being piled up beneath the skies for lack of granary space. The pile, containing 45,000-50,000 bushels of Marquis wheat, is 260 feet long, 33 wide and 12 high. It was grown on land of the Blood Indian Reserve leased by white men in the largest grain field in the Commonwealth.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE FUTURE OF KOREA

Only Hope for Self-Government Strong UN Control and Help

KOREA is by no means a minor item in the Soviet policy of universal expansion, writes Sebastian Haffner to The London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT. The North Korean Communist regime and army had been built up by Russia at considerable effort and sacrifice — especially diplomatic sacrifice. In order to build them up, and put them into a position in which the conquest of the whole country was —barring outside intervention — absolutely assured, the Soviet Union had for five long years sabotaged and broken international agreements, such as the Moscow one of December, 1945, defied the United Nations, put down one of the tightest Iron Curtains on the 38th Parallel, and collected as much international ill-will as possible. What is now being defeated in Korea is not just the North Korean aggression of three months ago, but a deeply-laid, patiently-pursued, and utterly single-minded and purposeful Soviet policy of five years' standing. Nevertheless, Russia is now pocketing her defeat without reaction.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

Queer Red Logic

This is a remarkable exhibition of a political mentality which Western minds find hard to understand, but is not without some queer logic of its own. It almost exactly parallels Russian behavior in the matter of the Berlin blockade two years ago when Russia also, in playing for important stakes, went to the utmost limit of ruthlessness and bad faith, quite regardless of the hostility she accumulated in doing so—only in order to write off her losses and withdraw when faced with a really forceful reaction.

This kind of political behavior makes sense on two presuppositions: that Russia is completely uninterested in international goodwill, and quite prepared to throw away trust and friendship and incur any amount of hostility for any possible material gain; but that at the same time she is unwilling to risk war for such gains, and will withdraw in the face of resolutely-applied superior force.

If this is the Russian outlook, then it is useless to try to gain concessions from Russia by appeasement, but by no means hopeless to enforce them by toughness. There is in that case no danger of "provoking" Russia, and no great risk of war, as long as there is sufficient force to make war look unpromising to Russia. There is, on the other hand, no prospect of making Russia friendly by whatever concessions and acts of faith.

From this it follows that nothing would be gained by making a positive answer to the suggestions of new "peace talks". On the other hand, it is by no means a hopeless prospect that Russia will be willing to make concrete proposals about which it would be worth while to talk in two or three years' time, if by that time the Western Powers have built up real strength in Europe and Asia and dealt with any further Russian "Koreas", with the same determination as that shown in recent months.

The Background

All recent trouble began, writes O. M. Green of the OFNS, with the division of Korea into two halves, which, with all the minerals on one side of the frontier and all the agriculture on the other, must have crippled her economically, quite apart from political discord.

It is well recognized that the Koreans will need large financial help to rebuild their shattered towns and the meagre factories which they did possess before the war. But this (except for Western taxpayers, who will have to foot the bill) is the easiest part of the problem.

A fact that seems too easily to have been forgotten since America, in despair of any agreement with Russia, handed over her responsibility for South Korea to the United Nations in 1947, is that never within living memory have the Koreans had the slightest experience of self-government.

For many years before its annexation by Japan, Korea was ruled, or misruled, by a corrupt and vicious Court riddled with intrigue and wholly careless of the national welfare. The Japanese during their 40 years' rule never admitted Koreans to any but the lowest ranks of the civil service.

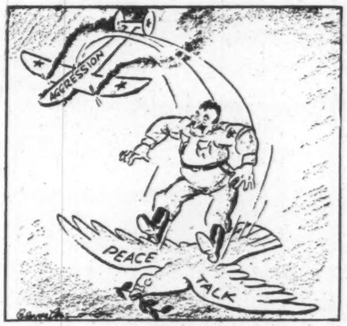
A number of self-styled Korean National Governments were formed abroad by fugitive revolutionaries. There was one in Shanghai, 30 years ago. During the late war Dr. Syngman Rhee (present President of South Korea) spoke for one in America. Another, in Chungking, was headed by Kim Koo, late leader of the Opposition in the South Korean National Assembly. He was assassinated in June last year. None of these men had ever seen the inside of a Government office.

—Wide World

SYNGMAN RHEE: *Happy now . . but!*

—CP

AT WEEK'S END *the United Nations had approved the Assembly's eight-point program for UN occupation and eventual rehabilitation of all Korea (see below) by a commission on which none of the great powers are represented. Here, hard-working but behind-the-scenes architects of the plan, Canada's Lester Pearson and U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson hold a post-mortem on the meeting.*



—Page in The Louisville Courier-Journal

"IN MID-AIR"

The Allied Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in December 1945 therefore wisely decided that the Government which it was hoped that the Americans and Russians would evolve in consultation with the Koreans should remain under the trusteeship of the Allies for five years.

But at this violent protests arose among the Korean leaders; they were perfectly able to manage their own affairs; the Allies' decision was an unwarrantable insult. Their attitude to the Americans was always, "thank you for your money; thank you for everything, and now please go away and leave us alone". In the end the clamor of Dr. Syngman Rhee and his supporters prevailed. The United Nations Commission in Korea, in defiance of its own strongly adverse report, was instructed by the Security Council to hold general elections in South Korea in May 1948, and the phantom Republic of Korea was proclaimed.

Admittedly the Korean Government was faced with great difficulties —a hostile Power to the north, millions of destitute refugees, an economy wrecked both by the division of the country and by the late war. Its inexperience, too, must not be forgotten. But the fact cannot be burked that it was a thoroughly bad Government, corrupt, recklessly extravagant (long before the northern invasion it was living on loans from the Bank of Korea) and tyrannical.

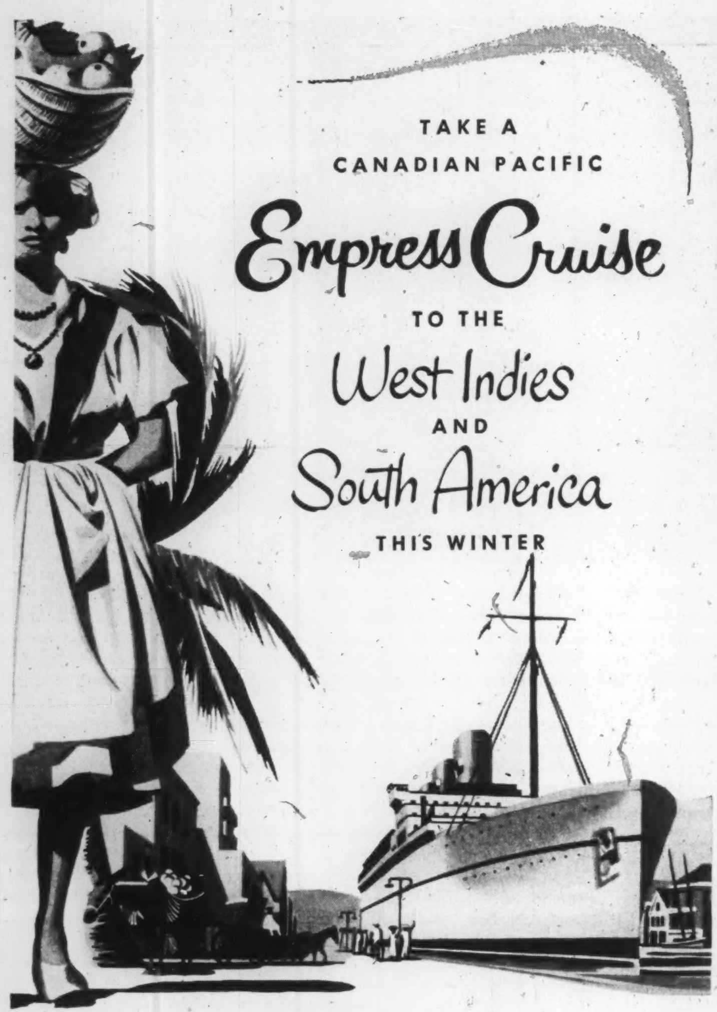
A long note from Washington, last March, to the Syngman Rhee Government on its manifold misdemeanors was one of the most stinging missives (short of a declaration of war) ever addressed by one Government to another. The general condition of political life in South Korea can be gauged from the fact that in the elections for the National Assembly last May over 2,000 candidates representing 360 parties put up for 210 seats.

The one thing that must not in any circumstances be done for Korea after the war is to reinstate the Rhee Government *as it was before.*

President Truman has announced that Korea must be entrusted to the United Nations. To suggest that she should be put under paternal but nonetheless absolute control for a number of years will be liked neither by Korean politicians nor by foreign idealists. But Korea's history shows that there is no other way.

Experienced American observers believe that there was in the Republican Assembly a nucleus of sincerely liberal reformers. There may be more such in the North. For in all Asian countries nationalism is a stronger instinct than Communism, though the latter scores by better organization and through the general misery of life. But there ought to be enough Koreans of practical sense who could in the course of years be trained in the arts of administration and taught to subordinate personal whims to the national good.

But prolonged training there must be, with orders given, not mere advice, tendered, if Korean independence is ever to be more than a house built upon quicksands.



Pack your bags and away you go!
Visit storied Jamaica . . . see old Spanish Town.
In Venezuela, motor through the Maritime
Andes to Caracas. Shop in Curacao, world-famous
"Shopper's Paradise". At Panama, a full-day
excursion across the Isthmus from Cristobal.
And there's gay Havana in Colorful Cuba! You'll
cruise in luxury on the Empress of Scotland.
Your outside stateroom will be bright and
airy; meals superb! Carefree shipboard life
includes deck sports, swimming, night club
entertainment. And traditional
Canadian Pacific courtesy and service.
No visas or passports required.

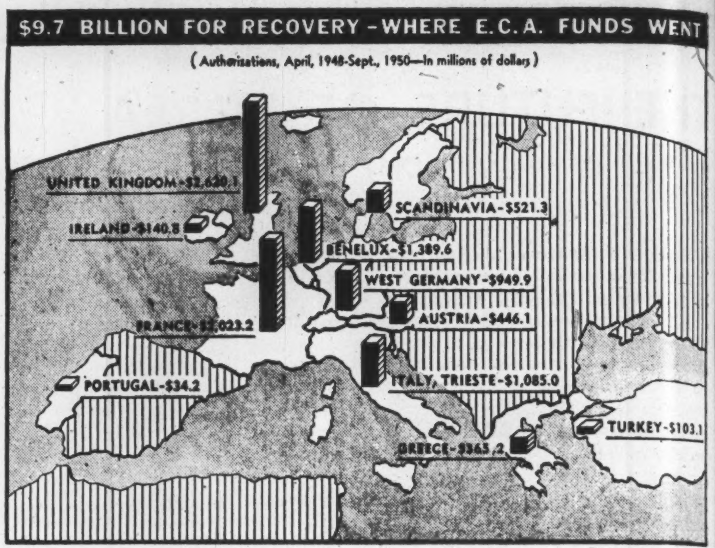
12 Day Cruises from NEW YORK
Dec. 22, Jan. 5
Kingston — La Guaira — Havana

14 Day Cruises from NEW YORK
Jan. 19, Feb. 4, 20, March 8, 24
Kingston — La Guaira — Curacao
Cristobal — Havana

Information and reservations from your own travel agent or any Canadian Pacific agent.

Canadian Pacific

$9.7 BILLION FOR RECOVERY - WHERE E.C.A. FUNDS WENT



—The New York Times

PAYING FOR WESTERN ARMS

EPU Is Important New Weapon For Atlantic Pact Planners

WITH the formal signature of the European Payments Union, a new weapon has almost unwittingly fallen into the hands of the Atlantic Defence planners concerned not only with the military protection of the West but also with minimizing the cost of that protection.

The EPU will immediately begin operations, retroactive to July 1, so that all European trade from that date can now be settled through its mechanism. When the Union was first contemplated, the emphasis was on devising a means of freeing European traders from the restrictions of payments problems. The idea was that instead of having always to calculate, before completing a transaction, not only whether the price was right but also if it was in the right currency, the trader would devote his attention to more normal business considerations and therefore to expanding his business.

Since the 18 member nations of OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) agreed to the Payments Union plan, they have found themselves confronted with a whole new set of problems scarcely envisaged then. These are all centred on defence. The decision of the 12 Atlantic Pact Nations to pool their defence resources has intensified this problem, since if there is to be an exchange of equipment and specialization of duties among them, a scheme must be worked out as to how the effort is to be paid for.

Should France, for example, have to pay Britain from her own funds for guns and planes to be used by French soldiers in defending Western Germany on behalf of the Atlantic Community? Should Britain have to bear the expense of buying Danish butter and eggs for maintaining RAF pilots helping to defend Denmark?

The precise answers have yet to be determined, but it has already been agreed that the European Payments Union should serve as the regulator, or rather safety valve, for assuring that some countries are not led to draining their own economies to the point of ruin in order to pay for common defence, while others, by selling their produce to the nations making the major effort, enrich themselves.

Although the decision has not yet been formally taken, it is expected that this will be done by extending extra credits, better initial positions, to countries whose payments have gone awry because of their extra defence efforts. This will probably require a grant of additional U.S. dollars.

"Bulldog" gummed
Globe Envelopes
go anywhere

. . . and arrive sealed-as-sent . . . neat, crisp and unruffled. Your message fresh and unsoiled by flap-failure or seam-splitting because Globe Envelopes have wider gummed areas on flap and seams. They're stronger. Much. Smartly styled, too. Order Globe Envelopes from your dealer or direct.

GLOBE
ENVELOPES
LIMITED
MONTREAL OTTAWA
TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LETTERS

The Constitution

THERE is one point in connection with recent discussions on the subject of the amendment of the constitution which appears to have been overlooked (SN, Sept. 12). This is the ultimate authority for whatever constitutional document is finally enacted . . .

The truth is that there is no present legal method by which the Canadian Parliament can resign sovereignty into the hands of a constitution-making body.

It is hardly necessary to add that the question is not a mere academic one. The provinces want some guarantee of their rights which is more than a disguised transfer of final power from the British to the Canadian Parliament. The problem is: How can this be accomplished without maintaining the theoretical supremacy of the United Kingdom Parliament?

Admittedly the problem would be solved if the courts maintained that the new Constitutional Act *was* fundamental law, not subject to later repeal, but could they do so under our system?

Ottawa, Ont. W. H. TROOP

Fair Ticket

MY WIFE and I have read with great interest the article on Fall Fairs (SN, Sept. 19). Our interest was particularly aroused by the reproduction of the member's ticket for the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, held at Kingston in 1859. The signature of William Ferguson is that of my wife's grandfather who founded the association which later was transferred to Toronto, and became the Canadian National Exhibition.

Toronto, Ont. R. I. HARRIS

Credit

MAY I call your attention to the fact that the illustration in the article "Thornton's Indians" (SN, Sept. 19), should have been credited to George Bulhak, not to Vanderpant.

Vancouver, BC. M. E. COLMAN

Analysis

CONGRATULATIONS on your "New Communist Strategy" editorial (SN, Oct. 10). It was a masterpiece of analysis.

Barrie, Ont. GEORGE CHURCH

No "S"

IN A RECENT issue, in a note on Newfoundland, you referred to the towns of "Grand Banks and Fortune." The Grand Banks are the fishing grounds, out under the Atlantic. The town is "Grand *Bank*." I ought to know. I was born there, and my ancestors came there nearly two hundred years ago.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

LONDON: BIG WHEEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Brains will tell, just as they did in solving London's growing problem of jaywalkers. Chief Knight stationed men at the intersections who did not arrest or summons abstracted pedestrians. All they did was bellow comments about the offender and his antecedents. If this failed to halt the jaywalker's perilous passage, the officer escorted him back to the sidewalk to the accompaniment of amplification of the first observations. Soon the problem was non-existent.

Unfortunately London suffers a problem in common with all major Canadian centres that neither brains nor brawn has so far solved: the traffic problem. In the East Dundas section of the city where the whole traffic to and from the places of industry is tied down to one street, the bottleneck threatens the future of the city.

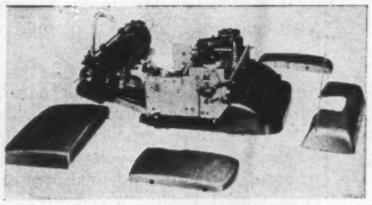
But if this problem is solved — and in time, of course, it will be—perhaps Governor Simcoe's dream, slightly pared down, will continue to be true: London is the capital of Southwestern Ontario. It has a central location and ready contact with the richly yielding counties of the southwest; it has naturally attracted head offices of business and government. The Post Office, the Army, many branches of the Federal Department of Agriculture, DVA and its Westminster Hospital, the largest general hospital in Canada, all have found their way to London. Both the CNR and the CPR have divisional offices in the city. To serve these affairs of state, Crumlin airport, five miles east of the city, has grown into a major airfield with 12 passenger flights daily.

No need for a crystal ball! The Big Wheel will continue to turn towards success!

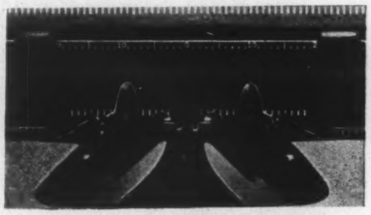
FOR FASTER, EASIER

TYPING . . . AT LESS COST

REMINGTON RAND'S
Super-riter



AMAZING NEW FOLD-A-MATIC CONSTRUCTION
By simply removing the Super-riter's outer plate covers and a few screws, the carriage assembly folds backward, so that the inner workings can be reached for convenient adjustments and economical maintenance.



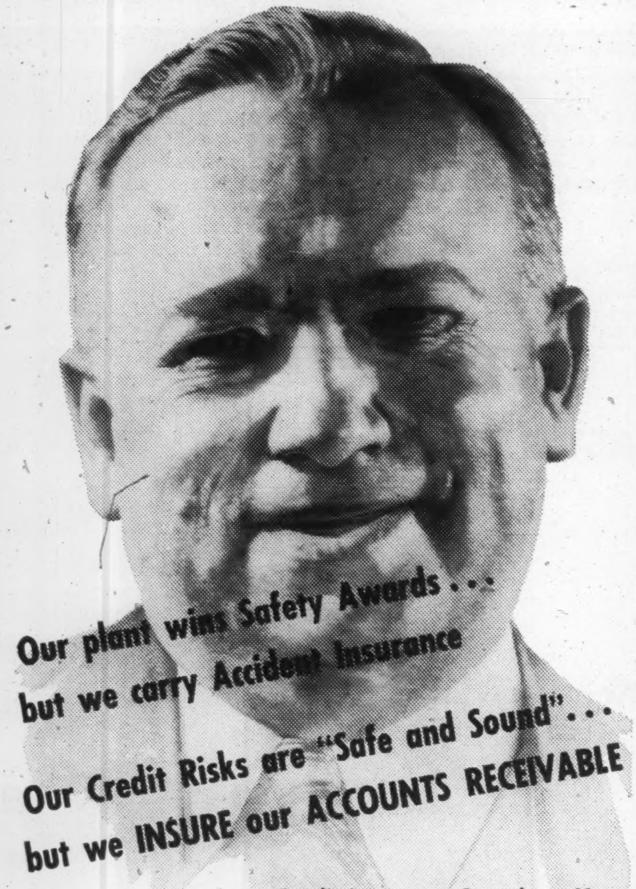
INGENIOUS PERFECT POSITIONING SCALE
This exclusive feature simplifies work for the typist. Zero in the center permits instant setting of identical margins and positive centering of typewritten material on the page.

Super-riter—efficiency-tested to save on office typing costs—sleek, functional in design. The Remington Super-riter will perform better . . . faster . . . at measurably less cost. Here's why:

Super-Plus values! The Super-riter has everything for feather-ease, less fatiguing typing: tempo touch action to speed typebars for faster typing, finger-fitted keys, one full inch Longer Writing Line, exclusive one-key Keyboard Margin Control, exclusive Fold-A-Matic Construction to provide important savings in maintenance—you get all these and more with Super-riter.

MAKE THE Super-riter SAVINGS TEST
IN YOUR OFFICE TODAY

Remington Rand THE FIRST NAME IN TYPEWRITERS


Our plant wins Safety Awards . . .
but we carry Accident Insurance
Our Credit Risks are "Safe and Sound" . . .
but we INSURE our ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Credit Insurance Completes Your Customers' Programs of Protection

AMERICAN CREDIT INSURANCE completes business insurance programs by guaranteeing payment of Accounts Receivable . . . one of your customers' most valuable and most vulnerable assets.

Many banks are urging their commercial accounts to protect their receivables with Credit Insurance. Some insist on this protection before approving commercial loans. *The bank can be included as a named assured without charge.*

This timely book will help you help your customers plan sound credit policy. For a copy, without obligation, phone our office in Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, or write AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

WHY SAFE CREDITS NEED PROTECTION

J. F. McFadden
PRESIDENT

Canadian Division

AMERICAN CREDIT INSURANCE

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK EST. 1893

GUARANTEES PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

OFFICES IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND SHERBROOKE

LONDON UNIVERSITY

London External Degrees are open to all; no lecture attendance required. Examinations held annually throughout Canada and the U.S. Wolsey Hall (est. 1894) offers individual tuition by correspondence for these and many other recognized examinations, e.g. Provincial Matrics., Civil Service, etc. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS28,

WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM

BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP

100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FEAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dismal Future for Race Problem As White Parties Both Agree

Johannesburg.

IT is not the frenzied republicanism of a section of her White people that is setting South Africa apart; it is the native policy of her Government and the way chosen to justify it.

It costs nothing to condemn this; the policy is clearly immoral and is almost certainly unwise. Yet all the evidence seems to show that a mass of Englishmen — and indeed of any nation—in a similar position would behave in a similar way.

In Kenya, for example, the White minority which has control over a large part of an African country talks in terms that would suit South Africa precisely. And in South Africa the principles on which the Nationalist Government bases its treatment of the African majority are not merely the over-assertion of a Boer minority obsessed with its history and hitherto inferior status, but represent the clear will of at least 90 per cent of the white population. And of these, some 40 per cent are of clear British descent and yield to no one in their loyalty to the Crown. What is the disease that produces these symptoms?

Job Competition

The South African Native Policy is based on fear: fear of competition for jobs, fear of loss of identity, fear of losing that superior position which sweetens White life on these empty plains, and on the straight physical fear of violence. There are 2½ million Whites among 8 million Africans, one million Colored, and a quarter of a million Indians.

And the Whites *dare* not give the others political or economic equality. In face of this unmentionable fact, the Nationalists produced *Apartheid*. There was never, of course, any question of putting it into total operation, for that, logically, would entail the splitting of South Africa into clearly defined spheres, perhaps even into White and Native States, sovereign and equal, and mutually respectful.

The necessity of finding cheap labor for industry and the mines, as well as the obvious unwillingness of White farmers to surrender their land to natives and the impossibility of making such a division without yet another Great Trek, has left geographical *Apartheid* to be considered only by a few Dons and predikants.

Apartheid in practice means enforcing a different status for Colored, Black and White. It would be grossly unfair to blame the leaders of the present Government for what has happened. They have merely carried a little further what the United Party did before them, and that Party is sick to-day not merely because Nationalist leaders are more brilliant and skilful, but because the United Party stands fundamentally for the same things, but stands more weakly.

It would be mad to suggest that the Whites could abdicate their leading role. They have as much right in the country as the Bantu themselves. But at the present rate of progress a series of violent strikes and even of minor insurrections seems inevitable.

One prefers not to think what might happen if South Africa went to war. Certainly, violent action by Africans could only be futile; they are unorganized and would depend on their racial anger, and on the dynamite they have managed to steal from the mines. Increasingly, the Whites in South Africa must find they are maintaining themselves by the continual use of force.

This is true despair; but something could be done—if only as a short-term policy. It could be recognized that to raise the standards of Africans would, in the long run, raise the standard of the nation. Land could be assigned to Africans. Houses could be built. Adult education, marketing and transport facilities for the Reserves, increased local government, recognition of trade unions, payment of economic wages, the progressive elimination of the Pass Laws, could do something to narrow what must be the biggest disparity between classes of any nation in the world.

There is little chance of these things happening. It would entail a revolution in White thinking; it would also be costly. Yet the alternative is what happens to any small nation that cries "Mind your own business," and turns against the whole trend of history.

By Patrick O'Donovan, special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—South African Railways

ONCE PROUD *natives now live in slums at incredible economic levels under South Africa's official policy.*

U.K.

WOOLLY PROFITS

THE new Wool Marketing Board is one Government institution which is in luck. This is its first operational season, and it cannot help making a lot of money. It handles the whole of Britain's wool "clip", as it is called; and the prices were fixed last May. Since then the prices have rocketed to—well, everyone knows. Simply out of sight. There has been some talk of paying the farmers a bonus. Even if it does—and it does not have to—the Wool Marketing Board is sitting pretty.

At first it might look as if the National Farmers' Union, which accepted the marketing scheme by a big majority, had made a bad guess. But the wool producers are not really grumbling. They would rather have guaranteed prices. They may lose this year, but as like as not they will gain another year.

The profits are being salted away to pay for losses another time. Better a steady flow than an alternation of flood and trickle. None the less, it is a pleasant change to see a Government marketing board really making some money. Not many ever do.

PLANNED NOMADS

THE gypsies of the country have appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury to let them park their caravans for the winter in the yards of disused Church of England schools. Otherwise, it seems, they have no place to stay; and without a place to park their caravans during the months when there is no travel for them, gypsies are lost. Not even a nomadic race can nomad all the time.

For eight or nine months of the year gypsies wander about the country doing seasonal jobs. But in the planned Socialist state there is little room for casual labor, and apparently none for gypsies.

Possibly this is an inevitable modern development. It may be that the gypsy must go as a careless mediaeval survival in a better-ordered world. But sentimentalists will miss the gay caravans dawdling along the country lanes, and the smoke of their encampments drifting up among the trees.

What is much more important—or is it?—farmers will miss the strong and nimble harvesters on whom they are used to count. But then gypsies have survived a lot of persecution in their time. Perhaps they will survive being planned.—*P.O'D.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

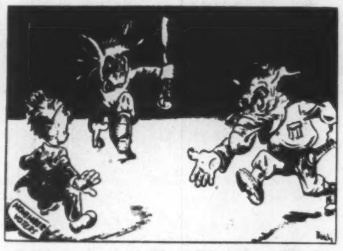
THE American man-in-the-street, the housewife and the businessman have this week been feeling the first effects of the new economic machinery set up by the recently passed Defence Production Act.

The two agencies which have now come into action are the Federal Reserve Board and the National Production Authority.

The Federal Reserve Board has imposed definite limitations on instalment buying. The postwar era of "nothing down and three years to pay" has ended. To buy an automobile, Americans must now put down a third of the cost in cash and finish paying in 21 months. As a result, thousands of Americans who were going to buy cars will cancel their orders. Household appliances, such as washing machines and refrigerators, require 15 per cent down and completed purchase in 18 months. Furnishings require 10 per cent down and 18 months payment.

One Man's Luxury

To people in other parts of the world these restrictions may seem unimportant, particularly since many of the goods involved—television sets, radios, etc.—appear to them luxuries. From the point of view of the American, however, it is different. These things seem to him a very important part of living, and as Americans tend to spend a high proportion of what they earn and to save little, many are unable to produce the amounts of cash required by the new regulations. Probably nobody will be much worse off, but everybody is sitting up and taking notice.

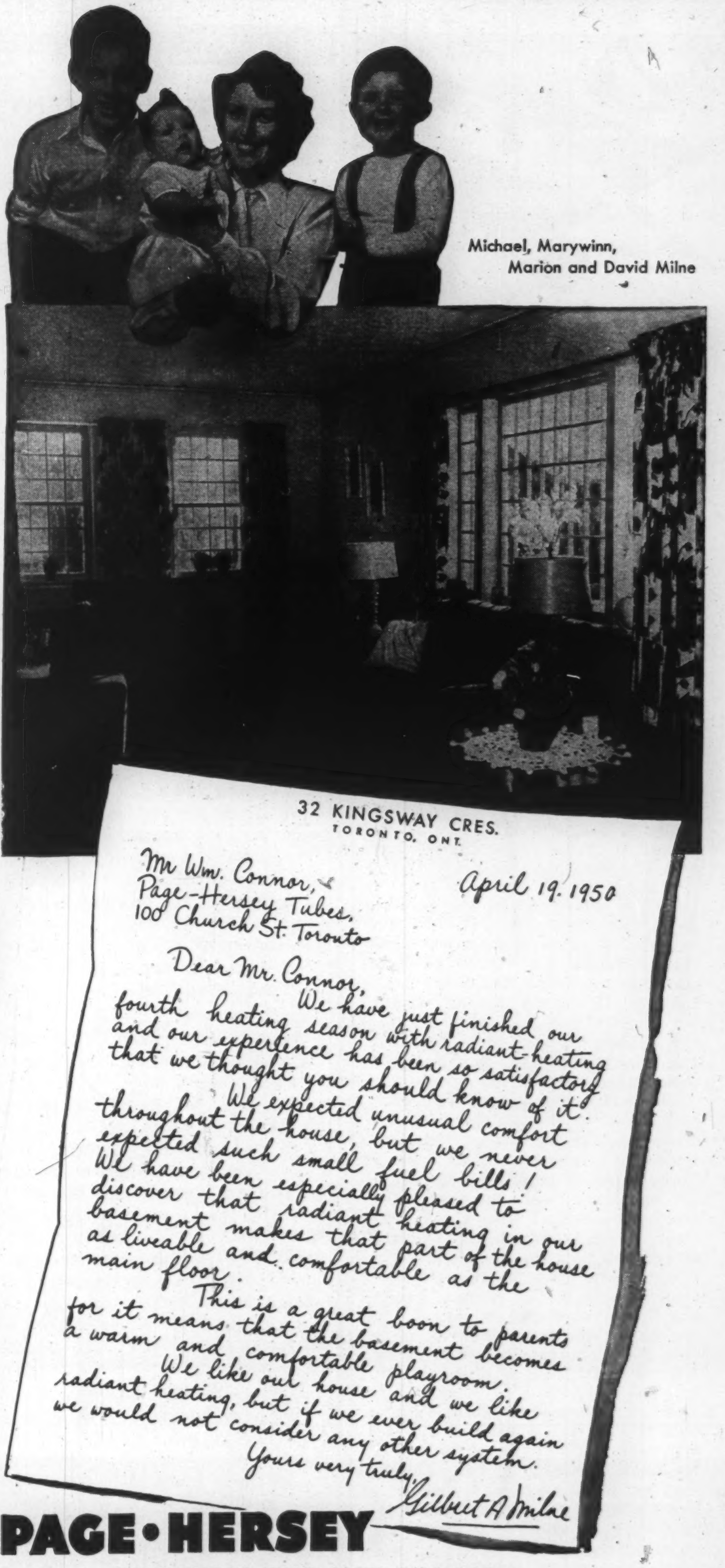


—Baldy in The Augusta Chronicle

"HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT"

The other agency which has this week gone into action in a big way is the National Production Authority. Everybody knew that a number of scarce raw materials would be put on the "inventory control" list, but few people expected there would be as many as thirty-two of them. A new order tells manufacturers to limit "inventories" or stocks, to what they need for "normal" supply. Anybody who tries to grab more of these materials than he needs at a "normal" rate of production — and anybody who sells part of what he has got to somebody whom he knows wants to hoard —is liable to a fine of $10,000 and a year's jail.

The order will ensure that the use of these commodities is pegged down to what is "normally" needed, while the rest flows to the requirements of the defence program. The order is also aimed at holding down prices by restricting competitive bidding by manufacturers for supplies. Steel, timber, nylon yarn, wool and rubber are prominent on the list. The official opinion is that the man-in-the-street and the housewife will not feel scarcities as a result of this order. Only would-be profiteers and would-be hoarders will be hit.



Michael, Marywinn, Marion and David Milne

32 KINGSWAY CRES.
TORONTO, ONT.

Mr Wm. Connor,
Page-Hersey Tubes,
100 Church St. Toronto

April 19. 1950

Dear Mr. Connor,

We have just finished our fourth heating season with radiant-heating and our experience has been so satisfactory that we thought you should know of it.

We expected unusual comfort throughout the house, but we never expetted such small fuel bills! We have been especially pleased to discover that radiant heating in our basement makes that part of the house as liveable and comfortable as the main floor.

This is a great boon to parents for it means that the basement becomes a warm and comfortable playroom.

We like our house and we like radiant heating, but if we ever build again we would not consider any other system.

Yours very truly,
Gilbert A Milne

PAGE•HERSEY

CONTINUOUS WELD STEEL PIPE FOR

Radiant Heating

20

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited, C-4
100 Church St., Toronto
Please send me your free booklet on Radiant Heating

Name____________________
Address____________________
City____________________

the browser

John O'Hara quite coolly ranks Ernest Hemingway beside a certain William Shakespeare but the Colonel in Hemingway's new novel, ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES ($3.75), would never have agreed to that. To him, Shakespeare was "The winner and still the undisputed champion." The Colonel himself was not a writing man but he gave to Renata, his "last true and only love" the secret of Hemingway's magic when he said—"You are a lucky girl if you can write truly what you hear and think." Hemingway performs that simple-sounding miracle in this most compact, most poignant of his love stories for, in the ten years since he wrote *For Whom the Bell Tolls,* he has lost none of his extraordinary power of writing dialogue that can be actually heard and of recording thought so that the reader is caught inextricably in its mazes. In a word, Hemingway has done it again—don't miss it.

For those who keep an eye on new books the way others follow the horses, first novels have a perennial charm. BLAZE OF NOON ($3.50) is one such and Jeann Beattie won the Ryerson All-Canada Fiction Award for it. It is the story of two intelligent young Canadian girls, Reed and Jan, who take jobs in New York, of their eager pleasure in discovering the huge city, of their disillusionment with the self-styled intelligentsia, and, above all, with the lure of Communism which very nearly ensnared Reed. Through the tangle of their emotional life and their clear-eyed search for true values behind New York's glittering facade there runs, like a bright thread, the staunch, undemonstrative friendship between the two girls revealed by Jan in her telling of Reed's story with charming freshness and restraint. We think you will agree with the honourable judges in giving full marks to *Blaze of Noon.*

And the same goes for Toronto's new bookshop—to wit, Smith's of Canada. We think you will give it full marks for its all-pervading fluorescent lighting, its long, book-lined walls, its full display of the best in periodicals (including this one), its fine selection of stationery, both social and official, its English leather goods, its choice of recordings in all speeds, its carefully chosen gifts, its lovely nursery of picture-books and toys, its wide variety of greetings cards—and its party department. Just to look at this last is to feel festive—table decorations that make your mouth water and gift wrappings you simply cannot duplicate outside of Smith's—so if you are not going to be near enough to visit us very soon, write to us and we shall tell all!

W.H.Smith & Son Ltd.
224 Yonge Street, Toronto

BOOKS

INSIDE GERMANY

THY PEOPLE, MY PEOPLE — by Elizabeth Hoemberg—*Dent—$3.00.*

WE HAVE seen the Second World War through many eyes, both Allied and Axis, but not up to now through the eyes of an observer who has had one foot in either camp.

Elizabeth Sims was born in Canada, attended the University of Toronto and travelled extensively in Europe. In 1938 she married Dr. Albert Hoemberg, a German historian, and returned with him to Germany. A year later Hitler marched into Poland and Mrs. Hoemberg found herself in enemy territory. In 1940 her husband, a convinced anti-Nazi, was conscripted into the Luftwaffe; he served as a clerical orderly in Germany and France and was taken prisoner by the Americans in 1945.

Left to look after herself, and her two children, in a suburb of the Ruhr city of Münster, Mrs. Hoemberg began a daily journal which, along with her correspondence with her husband, furnished most of the material for her book.

The account is a fairly dispassionate one, rambling and rather formless but keenly observant and incisive. Although she was a stranger in the house, Mrs. Hoemberg's sufferings seem to have been physical and economic rather than spiritual or moral and she was able, through half a decade of drab and lonely existence, to form a pretty shrewd opinion about the various forces at work in Nazi Germany.

She takes pains to distinguish clearly between the two terms, "Nazi" and "German", and reveals the existence of a surprisingly large, though impotent, body of anti-Nazi feeling throughout the whole of German society. She draws an interesting and informative picture of day-to-day life in "Festung Europa" and has some trenchant things to say about the Allied policy of Unconditional Surrender. Her comments on the behavior of the Occupying Forces, particularly the American, are not encouraging but, like almost all of us, she seems to have completely underestimated the possibilities of economic recovery in Western Germany.

Not a profound book or even a deeply moving one, "Thy People, My People" is obviously the product of an extremely mordant and sophisticated intelligence.—*J.W.*

RUGGED SCENE

WORLD ENOUGH AND TIME — by Robert Penn Warren—*Random House—$4.00.*

AMERICAN novelists have a rich mine to work in the history of their country, where pockets of highgrade ore are to be discovered in almost every corner. In his present work Mr. Warren has struck gold in the state of Kentucky in the early years of the nineteenth century. His setting is picturesque; the society he describes is the frontier environment that produced Abraham Lincoln and other national heroes and his principal characters are rugged individualists of a breed that seems to have vanished from the modern scene.

The drama that the author has composed to match his scenery verges on the incredible, if it is analyzed coldly. The reader is asked to believe that the hero, Jeremiah Beaumont, could fall in love with a woman whom he has not seen, and, to revenge her betrayal, would murder a man who had been his own benefactor. Still, as Mr. Warren has labelled his work a romantic novel, it is perhaps unkind to submit it to this type of analysis. It must be admitted that the action of his plot is exciting enough to disguise much of its inherent implausibility.

Mr. Warren has evidently given much study to the period of which he writes and has been able to create an illusion of reality in his picture of a Kentucky that existed between the Revolution and the Civil War. Like the author's earlier novel, "All the King's Men," the new book is destined to be the basis of a movie scenario. and should make a good one.—*J.L.C.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FINESPUN WHIMSY

A TABLE NEAR THE BAND — A. A. Milne — *Smithers and Bonellie—$3.75.*

THIRTEEN stories by A. A. Milne—even the number is significant—are held together by a single vein of whimsical irony. The author cannot conceive of a world in which cruelty, implied or overt, can be made the springboard of observation. But if people are not always quite so solicitous of each other as are, say, Piglet and Pooh, then this fact can be recorded with a wry and well-bred smile.

The wry and well-bred smile is a dangerous expression, easily misconstrued, easily falling short of registration. From Milne's kindness of spirit—there is no affectation in it—comes lapses into sentimentality when there should be the strain of emotion and even genuine pathos. A case in point: "A Man Greatly Beloved" draws a portrait of the stranger to the village, as seen by a fifteen-year-old girl. The stranger moves everyone to his side through a series of unobtrusive benevolences until only on his death is it learned that he was an ex-convict. The formula for anybody's melodrama of the 'seventies has its only justification in the presentation by the narrator. The young girl is going to be a novelist and maintains an intense and amusing consciousness of her ambition.

"A Table Near the Band" presents a gold-digger through the eyes of a suitor, blind to her less charming characteristics. Again the presentation is all. The same young man, who is a "bit of an ass" undoubtedly, turns up with another name in a story "The Wibberley Touch" about the problems of dining out without one's wallet. These stories are pure Milne. Tenuous, slightly banal and whimsical, he has given these stories the wry smile, and with it something exclusively his.

In others in the volume, he is conscious of his contemporaries and his immediate predecessors. "The Prettiest Girl in the Room" might have made a novel by Henry James; Aldous Huxley comes to mind in such stories as "The Three Dreams of Mr. Findlater," Evelyn Waugh in "A Rattling Good Yarn," J. B. Priestley in the supralunary "The Balcony." The smile fades with the strain of concentration in these.—*M. B.*

NEW WILD WEST

WILD COLONIAL BOYS—by Frank Clune—*Ryerson—$5.00.*

COUNTLESS volumes have been written, ballads composed, and motion pictures produced in celebration of the great lawless American (and, to a lesser extent, Canadian) West. Its heroes are legion, from Jesse James to Hopalong Cassidy. To most of us, the Wild West of frontier bandits and gunmen is a strictly American institution.

According to Mr. Clune, it is no such thing, and his argument is remarkably well documented and remarkably free of the fictionizing which has padded stories of the James boys and their fellows into romantic legends.

The "Wild Colonial Boys" were the outlaws of Australia's early days, and they thrived in the four decades between roughly 1830 and 1870. Mr. Clune's book is a factual account of the lives of the most prominent of them, and it is incidentally an illuminating history of the early development of Australia.

It is a common misconception that the island continent was settled almost entirely by transported convicts. Thousands of criminals were sent there, it is true, but almost from the start there was a strong local sentiment against the practice, and it was soon halted. Most of the early settlers arrived of their own free will and volition.

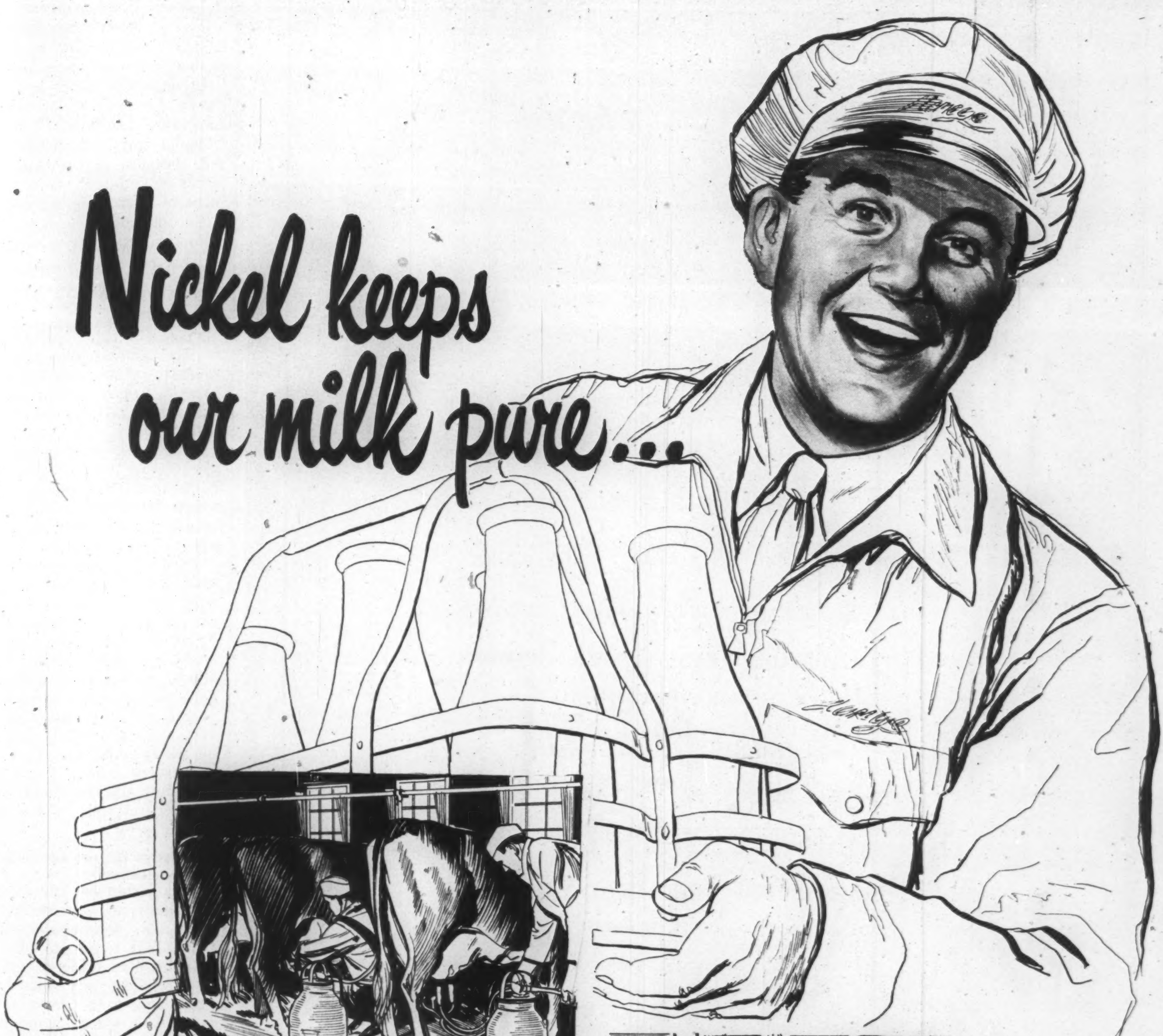
Inevitably there was bad feeling between the freed convicts and their families on the one hand, and the "legitimate" settlers on the other. The former were persecuted and unfairly treated, and from that treatment sprang most of the outlaws.

They were a courageous and colorful lot. Though they robbed at will, and killed when necessary, a large segment of public opinion supported them, especially in the early stages. The police, officered and supported by the wealthy and landed upper classes, were high-handed and incompetent. The long struggle between Law and Outlaw became a sort of guerrilla warfare.

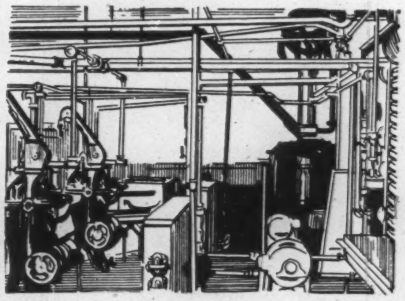
Mr. Clune has done a tremendous amount of research in reconstructing almost the day-to-day adventures of such characters as the fabulous Ben Hall, Darkie Gardiner, Gilbert,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

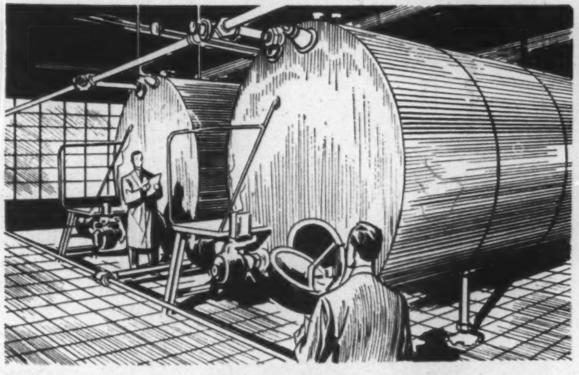
Nickel keeps our milk pure...



Keeping milk pure begins in the dairy barns. Many parts of milking machines, cream separators and other equipment are made of Nickel alloys for cleanliness and resistance to corrosion.

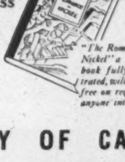


The pipes through which milk is pumped from one place to another in the modern dairy are made of Inconel, an alloy containing a high percentage of Nickel.



Milk storage tanks like these are shining, spotless, hygienic inside and out because they're made of Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.



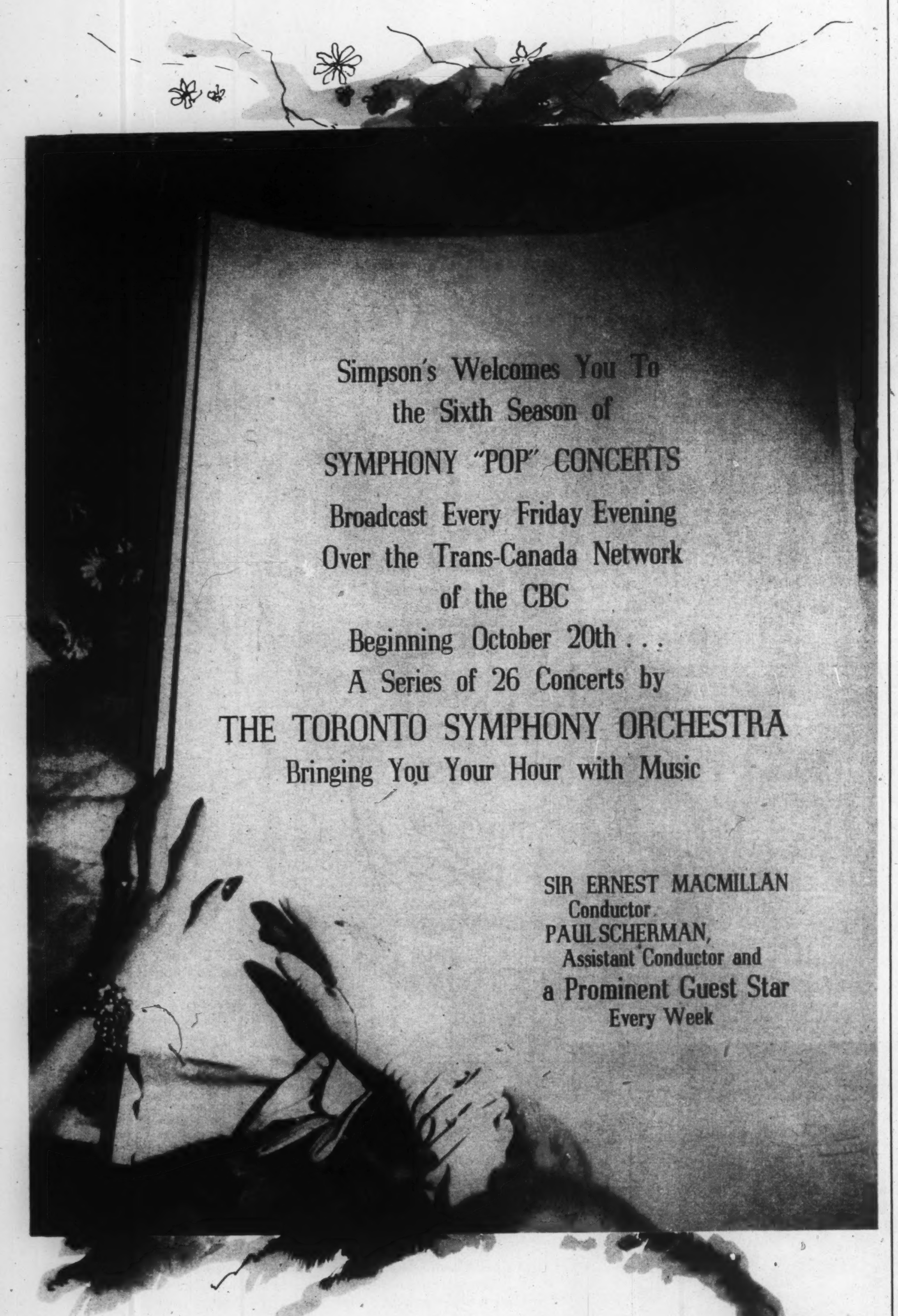
"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO



Simpson's Welcomes You To
the Sixth Season of
SYMPHONY "POP" CONCERTS
Broadcast Every Friday Evening
Over the Trans-Canada Network
of the CBC
Beginning October 20th . . .
A Series of 26 Concerts by
THE TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Bringing You Your Hour with Music

SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN
Conductor
PAUL SCHERMAN,
Assistant Conductor and
a Prominent Guest Star
Every Week

SIMPSON STORES LOCATED IN: TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, REGINA
MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN: TORONTO, REGINA, HALIFAX, VANCOUVER
ORDER OFFICES AND AGENCIES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

Simpson's

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

O'Meally and the rest. If ever a book of fact read like fiction, this one does.

In this day when every second movie is a western, and every second best-seller a historical novel, "Wild Colonial Boys" should hit the jackpot, because it combines the best points of both with the added inducement of engrossing history.

Recommended without qualification, for almost every reader.—*T.K.*

ACROSS THE DESK

GUESTS OF DON LORENZO—by Robert Pick —*Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

■ The well-disciplined reader who valiantly pushes past the first eighty pages of Robert Pick's book (they are dull almost to the point of being unreadable) will find himself involved in an immensely diverting adventure story. The *mise-en-scène* is some Latin-American country or other, where Don Lorenzo Requesens finds himself in a position of considerable power as the result of a bloodless coup.

Plots and counterplots are woven into the tale. Priscilla, Lorenzo's American wife, does her level best to save her husband from the tragedy of his own overweening ambition and greed. His aide-de-camp, Loyarte, an almost pathological example of a hero-worshipper, innocently manages in a burst of adulation to forge the very weapon which is responsible for his hero's utter ruin.

Some of author Pick's metaphors are a little too realistically ugly to suit the general tone of his fluent and tasteful prose.

THE WRITER ON HIS ART — ed. by Walter Allen—*McGraw-Hill—$4.50.*

■ The author has chosen, edited and compiled in conveniently indexed form "a source-book of literary theory." It is not intended primarily as a book of criticism but simply as an anthology of writers' thoughts, notes and, to a certain extent, criticisms from within of their trade. The book is divided into two sections, one for poetry and one for novel and each section is sub-divided into topics. Mr. Allen has chosen wisely and has produced a book that makes solidly instructive reading for both students and practitioners of literature.

THE ESSENTIAL SAMUEL BUTLER—edited by G. D. H. Cole—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.75.*

■ Culled from the writings of the late-Victorian *enfant terrible* are "Erewhon," "The Way of All Flesh" (all but the later chapters are intact); "The Fair Haven," "The Authoress of the Odyssey," and selected writings and notes from the notebooks. This book is one of the Essential series, published in England, and it, like its companions, serve as useful introductions to men of letters who are worth reading in entirety. The editor includes a brief essay in defence of his selections.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

FILMS

CIVILIZED ACHIEVEMENT HOLLYWOOD CRUSADE

WHEN Hollywood began its crusade against racialism a year or more ago, its approach was noticeably guarded and experimental. At the outset the material seemed so explosive that the courage of the film-makers lay chiefly in handling it at all. They had no way of knowing that the public, uneasy about its own attitudes, particularly with reference to the Negro race, would welcome the venture as a sort of purge of conscience.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Actually the producers were on safe ground, since an appeal to crowd chivalry can often be as effective as an appeal to crowd violence. These films are close to being lay-sermons; but they are sermons of high dramatic appeal and they are addressed to an audience which, in the darkness and tension of the movie auditorium, is emotionally wide-open. In film after film, and with every resource of visual rhetoric, they have hammered out the truth about racial bigotry; and the congregation comes out thrilled and stunned, enlightened and humbled. The racial film cycle is probably Hollywood's most civilized achievement in half a century of picture-making.

Anti-racialism is of course a deep and ancient evil. The hope of the civilized is that it will eventually be uprooted, though even the most optimistic recognize how tenacious and subtly winding the root can be. In the meantime Hollywood is busy doing the spadework, a strenuous exercise that doesn't call for subtle handling or oblique effects.

"NO WAY OUT", the latest negro-problem film, tackles the subject in terms of vivid melodrama. Like all melodrama it admits few shades between black and white; and like most negro-problem films of recent months it tends a little to show its whites as black and its blacks as white. This is the story of a young negro doctor (Sidney Poitier), an interne in a county hospital. A pair of derelict brothers, wounded in a scuffle with the police, are brought into the hospital's prison ward. One of them dies under the care of the negro interne, and the surviving brother, a vicious negro-baiter (Richard Widmark) refuses to allow the autopsy which would vindicate the doctor's treatment. The incident, when it reaches the public, touches off a race-riot, and the story culminates in a wild and rather desperately stagey attempt at murder.

It is easy to criticize the theatricality of this treatment, but it is hard to imagine any that would serve the film's evangelical purpose better. Actually there is a great deal to be said for a picture that holds your attention rigidly from first to last, even at points where it fails to carry your judgment.

"No Way Out" isn't a great film, but it is a remarkably exciting and, for its purposes a highly valuable one. We will probably have to wait for the great racial film, until we have learned to assess white and colored people alike, on the basis of their shared and equal humanity. The screen has still a long way to go before it reaches that particular steadiness of vision, and so, perhaps, has the human race.

Sidney Poitier as the colored interne and Stephen McNally as a sympathetic white doctor both give strong eloquent performances. Most of the time however "No Way Out" is Richard Widmark's picture. In a sick and vicious role he is, as usual, at his frenetic best.

"THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED" takes a Welsh Guards armored unit through World War II from Dunkirk to Ardennes. As long as it is dealing with tanks and troops, exercises and operations, the film had a thorough-going documentary competence. The story however, and especially the domestic passages seem to have been handed over to the nearest lady help, who has given the dialogue her embarrassing best.

The principals (Ralph Clanton and Edward Underdown) are an American and an Englishman who meet in training camp, and are together through the invasion and liberation, dying side by side at Ardennes. The film tells the story of their friendship and, in the larger sense, the friendship of England and the United States. I found this part only moderately persuasive, since the Englishman seemed a stage Englishman, and so, rather oddly, did the American. However the scenes of landing, invasion and liberation are remarkably authentic and these may make it worth your while.

"FIREBALL" presents the volatile Mickey Rooney as a world-champion roller-skater, an upstart in the athletic world who doesn't know how to handle success. The film chiefly proves that Hollywood doesn't know how to handle Mickey Rooney.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—20th Century-Fox

"FIREBALL"

New weapons help fight

ARTHRITIS

RECENT medical discoveries have brought new hope to the 600,000 Canadians who have arthritis and other rheumatic diseases.

Medical science is definitely on the march against these afflictions. For example, experiments with many new substances have shown great promise in test cases, even though they have not as yet been completely verified on a broad scale. These substances, however, are very scarce and at present are available only for research purposes and for limited use in treatment in certain hospitals.

Even without such substances, doctors today know more than ever before about arthritis and how to treat it. They also know that one of the big problems is to get people to have prompt medical attention in the early stages of the disease.

Too often those with arthritis rely on so-called "sure cures" which may temporarily relieve pain but generally do little or nothing to correct the fundamental situation. According to the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, *if proper treatment is started early*, about 60 percent of the arthritis patients can be greatly helped and in some cases completely relieved.

There are many different forms of arthritis. The two most common are rheumatoid arthritis which usually begins before age 40, and osteoarthritis which is found most often in people past middle age. Using approved diagnostic methods, including a complete physical examination, the doctor can usually determine what type of arthritis is present and prescribe the treatment best suited to the patient's individual needs.

Among other things, the doctor may recommend bringing the weight down to normal. Even as little as 10 or 15 pounds of extra weight may appreciably increase the pain of arthritis, especially in the weight-bearing joints. He may also suggest following a nutritious but moderate daily diet, maintaining proper posture, and paying careful attention to daily hygiene.

While great strides have been made in treating the disease, medical research is continuing its efforts to develop more effective weapons against the many forms of arthritis. Today, doctors believe that the future holds real hope for the thousands of people with this condition.

For other helpful information about the disease, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, entitled "Arthritis."

Arthritis

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
Home Office: New York
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Please send me a copy of the free booklet, 100-T, "Arthritis".

Name..............................
Street..............................
City....................Prov..........

MUSIC

THE DAY OF THE DEAN

DURING the 70 years of his career Dr. Healey Willan has managed to cover a great deal of musical ground. This week his friends and admirers across the country were preparing to celebrate his 70th birthday by the presentation of some of his works for organ, for voice and for orchestra.

They have a prolific output from which to choose. There are more than 300 Willan compositions extant, of which 250 have been published. The list includes two symphonies, a concerto, chamber music, choral works in many forms, instrumental pieces for a variety of instruments, a short radio opera, "Transit Through Fire", an historical pageant of "Brébeuf and his Brethren", and a full-length opera "Deirdre of the Sorrows". The latter was the first opera to be written by a Canadian. Commissioned by the CBC, it was given its world première by it in 1946. The libretto was by John Coulter.

Much of the choral writings of Dr. Willan—motets, masses, anthems and carols — has been written for the services and festivals of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Toronto, of which he has been choral director since 1921. Since his retirement from a professorship in the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto, he has retained his post as organist for St. Mary Magdalene's and for the University. Music written for the church is now widely used in Britain and the United States as well as Canada. Retirement is a figure of speech: he has written and published 19 compositions in the past five months.

Scheduled festivities in honor of his birthday include a special concert of all-Willan compositions on Oct. 14. The principal organist is Dr. Charles Peaker and the concert is sponsored by the Canadian College of Organists of which Dr. Willan is a past president. Also included in this program is the organ work "Festival Fanfare," especially written for the occasion by Dr. Drummond Wolff. This has been published by BMI Canada Ltd.

Dr. Willan's "Symphony No. 2. in C. Minor" is scheduled for performance by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in November. It has been recorded by the CBC International Service for distribution to other countries through its exchange and reference library.

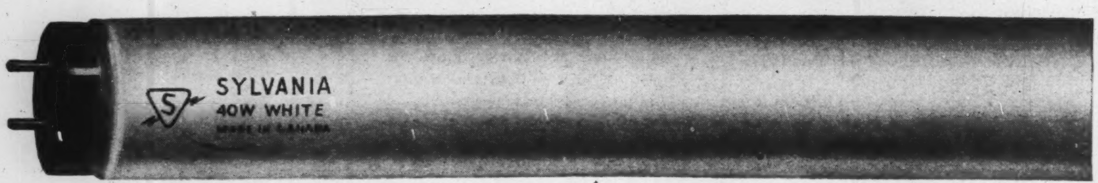
Dr. WILLAN: *Fanfare for the 70th.*

Dr. Willan was born in London, England, in 1880 and at the age of 16 became Associate of the Royal College of Organists, becoming a Fellow of that body two years later. He was educated at St. Saviour's Choir School, Eastbourne, and was playing services and directing the choir at the age of 11. He pursued advanced musical studies under the late William Stevenson Hoyte in London, and from 1903 to 1913 was organist of the Church of St. John Baptist, Kensington, besides giving many recitals throughout England. During that time he was also closely associated with the London Gregorian Association and became recognized as an accompanist of and international authority on plain chant.

He came to Canada in 1913 to become head of the theory department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music (since named the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto) which he left in 1936. The following year he accepted a professorship in the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto. For several years Dr. Willan also served as musical director of Hart House Theatre, U of T, where he wrote the music for 14 plays. He was elected President of the Arts and Letters Club,

SEE

HOW THEY LAST!



Get MORE for your lamp dollar with Canadian-made SYLVANIA

What application are you interested in?

Rated average life of the newest Sylvania Fluorescent Lamps is 7,500 hours. This means under average conditions in various kinds of services they can be expected to last as follows:

STORES 2½ Years
OFFICES and FACTORIES 3 Years
(one-shift operation)
SCHOOLS 6 Years
HOMES 7 Years

These figures are based on results obtained in a two-year field test with 11,000,000 Sylvania Lamps. They show that the new extra-life Sylvania Fluorescent lasts three times as long as before . . . that you can save up to 66⅔% by equipping with these world-famous Sylvania Lamps, now *made in Canada.*

Sylvania has a record of half a century's progress in the lighting field. The wide experience and technical knowledge of Sylvania Lighting Engineers are at your disposal without obligation. For full information write or call Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd., University Tower, Montreal.

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC
(CANADA) LTD.

of Toronto, in 1922, the first musician to hold that office, and he promptly set the constitution of the club to music. He has composed "Arts and Letters" music for a number of other extraordinary occasions and instruments—to the delight of the select audiences attending the club's private theatrical productions.

Dr. Willan has, moreover, found time to act as adjudicator at many of the principal competitive music festivals in Canada, and to take his choirs on request recital engagements to other cities. The Tudor Singers, founded and directed by him, was for many years one of Canada's best known choral groups. The Singers were disbanded during the war and the group has not since been reformed.

A large proportion of the leading Canadian musicians and of those Canadians writing music in Canada and the U.S. today has pursued studies under his guidance and the variety and originality of music composed by his former students is a testament to his critical awareness. Listed among his "graduates" are such musicians and composers as Geoffrey Waddington, Reginal Godden, Lou Applebaum, Ernest White, John Weinzweig, Eldon Rathburn, Walter MacNutt, Godfrey Ridout, Eugene Hill, Weldon Kilburn, Daniel Harmer and Robert Fleming.

Many who have not studied under him have sought his aid and counsel, and it can be truly said that his tolerant scholarship has had a profound influence on the maturing musical life of Canada.—*M.B.*

■ An opportunity for ballet-lovers in Britain, U.S. and Canada to exchange notes on their interest is being offered by an organization in the U.K.

It's a system whereby balletomanes (and later drama and opera enthusiasts) will be able to exchange press cuttings, photographs and general news of the subject, privately. Introductions are arranged by the secretary of the organization.

Membership is open to anyone interested on payment of a yearly subscription of 1s, 6d (or, as things go, about 25 cents). Inquiries and subscriptions are received by "The Exchange Secretary, c/o The Theatre Director, Toynbee Hall, Commercial St., London, E.1." They should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

■ In Winnipeg the ballet season opened with the revival of two of the Winnipeg Ballet's popular creations, "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and "Visages," the Festival winner of 1948. Both were created by the group's director Miss Gweneth Lloyd. Music for the dances is under the direction of the Winnipeg Symphony's Walter Kauffman who has rearranged it for performance by a thumbnail orchestra of 18 instruments.

■ In Montreal the Canadian Concerts and Artists are announcing a special season of ballet attractions. The first program, on Dec. 7, will be Ana Maria's Spanish Ballet. The noted Spanish ballerina has arranged a program of full-length ballets of her home land, complete with authentic costumes and unusual lighting effects for which her work is widely acclaimed.

VALET FREES 3 OCCUPANTS OF WRECKED, BLAZING CAR

Robert Foster, 29, of Hamilton, Ont.,

WINS DOW AWARD

The sight that met the eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Foster after midnight on the Mount Albion Road was a grim one. An old sedan had careened off the road and smashed into a tree. A broken fuel line had sprayed gasoline on the hot motor and flames broke out. The young valet ran to the house.

One man had been thrown to the road. The hood had been ripped off and the motor wrapped around the tree. In spite of her husband's protests, Mrs. Foster insisted on helping to get one man out. Then Foster had to rip off the back part of the front seat to get the other two men free. By this time the whole car was ablaze. An explosion might easily have followed.

Foster put three of the victims in his car and drove them to the hospital. The fourth was taken in an ambulance. For cool, unselfish efforts such as Robert Foster's, more than 215 Canadians have been given The Dow Award since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-230B

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

MARK EVERYTHING FOR PROTECTION AND IDENTIFICATION WITH Cash's WOVEN NAMES

PREVENT LOSS AT HOME OR AWAY.

Neat, permanent. Sew on, or use No-So Cement. Made in Canada. Order from your dealer—or from

Cash's—Belleville 18 Ont.

Cash's NAMES { 3 doz. $1.65; 9 doz. $2.75 NO-SO CEMENT
6 doz. $2.20. 12 doz. $3.30 per tube 25c

PRESS

ALWAYS A BIGGER HOUSE

THE LONDON FREE PRESS has been a Blackburn family affair since 1852. President and Managing Director, Walter J. Blackburn is the third generation in a business which, in the last few years, has continuously outgrown one set of britches after another. For a decade the carpenter's hammer has scarcely been stilled.

Within the next two or three months, construction now under way will have added another 25,000 square feet of floor space in two different buildings. Four-storey office buildings extending 168 feet along busy Richmond Street in downtown London now are necessary for publication of what in a few years, has grown into one of our bigger newspapers.

In five years, the number of its employees has jumped from 250 to 445; in the same five years, the size of the paper has soared from an average 22 pages to more than 40 per day; in 15 years, circulation has skyrocketed from 33,000 to almost 80,000; the newspaper's radio division has grown from an obscure 100 watt station to the powerful and influential 5,000 watt CFPL, on both AM and FM.

Twenty years ago, *The Free Press* started its plant development with the purchase of an adjoining building 70 feet by 98. During the past several years, construction crews have been frequently at work, finding a corner here, a well that could be built-over there, adding a fourth floor, remodelling for greater efficiency, struggling for ever more and more space. But still it was not enough.

Then, next door, a building, which like *The Free Press* itself, has its roots deep in the history of London, became available. It was the 114-year-old structure, built for the Bank of British North America, and for many years occupied by the city's main branch of the Bank of Montreal. Construction crews went to work once again, rebuilding the whole interior.

Room to Stretch

When it is finished, Advertising Director Gordon Quick and his staff will move into its ground floor. Second and third floors will be occupied by administrative staff, cartoonist, and the "ivory tower", those mystical quarters where a newspaper's editorial opinions are formed.

The newsroom, its space expanded to more than 70 feet by 30 feet will remain in the present building. The darkroom, with its staff of 11, will emerge from the basement to quarters on the second floor.

While editorial and business offices were straining against their confining walls, so, too, were the banks of linotypes and rows of page forms in the composing room. This summer, work started on a three-storey and basement addition in the last 20 feet adjacent to the mechanical building. New space will mean another unit to the big Goss rotary press, making it possible to print 96 pages at once.

All this expansion comes to *The Free Press* as it moves into its second century. In June, 1949, the newspaper celebrated 100 years of continuous publication, with a dinner attended by more than 1,100 persons, and an edition of 232 standard-sized pages, largest ever printed in Canada.—*J.G.*

PRESS DEAN: *Arthur R. Ford, for 30 years* LFP's *Editor-in-Chief.*

SEE
YOUR
INVESTORS
SYNDICATE
REPRESENTATIVE

"HE'S GOT PLANS FOR HIS BOY.."

What better investment can parents make than in their child's future? What better way than in giving him the great advantages of a good education! Only a few cents a day will assure your financial ability to carry this out.

Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited have a plan for providing the money for educational expenses when your boy or girl is ready for University . . . a plan that many thousands of Canadian parents have used to give their children the opportunities afforded by a college education.

A representative of Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited will be glad to explain how time and the power of compound interest can work for you. He will show you how to accumulate $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 or more, in six, ten, fifteen years or longer.

A University education pays rich dividends. Plan a successful future for your child by seeing a representative of Investors Syndicate today.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE OF CANADA LIMITED

LIVING PROTECTION . . . Everyman's Road to Financial Security

Head Office — Winnipeg, Offices in Principal Cities

THEATRE

DOUBLE-BARRELLED WIN

A Western Man Takes Two Playwriting Contests: News About a Movie Star and Other Canadians

CALGARY and Edmonton share the honor of a prize-winning playwright. He's Kenneth Robertson. His play, "Forever, Until Friday," won two awards recently: the $100 award in the 12th playwriting, one-act competition (79 entries) of the Ottawa Drama League Workshop and first prize (29 entries) from the Western Canadian Theatre Conference. This was his second win in the latter contest. Three years ago he won it with "Duet for Three."

—Goertz

K. ROBERTSON

Kenneth is 34, married and with "a sixth of a dozen children in assorted sex and size." Calgary was his home. There he became interested in the theatre through Betty Mitchell's Workshop 14 group. Three years ago he moved to Edmonton as District Representative in a division of General Motors. "Formal education, Calgary. Informal education, courtesy the army."

It's only since he returned from overseas that Kenneth started to write. "My ambition," says Kenneth, "is to have a radio play produced by Stage 51 and a stage play by Workshop 14."

■ Second place in the Ottawa Drama League Workshop's contest went to Dorothy Pfeiffer of Montreal and third place to Mary O'Meara of London, Ont. Mary is Martin O'Meara's sister. London Life Players presented a full length play last winter by Mary and Martin.

MOVIES FRUSTRATE

ACTOR Melvyn Douglas was in Toronto last week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre with the Broadway comedy, "Two Blind Mice." For five years Melvyn lived in Toronto in his youth. It's a newsy bit of gossip that seems to have been overlooked until this visit brought it to light. His father taught at the Royal Conservatory of Music for some time, and the young Melvyn attended Upper Canada College and University of Toronto Schools.

SN met actor Melvyn. We found him quiet, confident and intelligent. Asked about the prospects for young people in the entertainment world, he felt there was too much frustration. Too few really good plays — from standpoint of content and dialogue—are written today. Most of the movies are what he calls "synthetic." The top man calls in eight or ten writers and says in essence: "Look, boys, we're going to do a movie on race prejudice. Now let's get together on it."

Very seldom, says Melvyn, can this approach produce a great movie. Great writing, art or music must be creative, come from within one person. Consequently young people seeking a movie career seldom play in a really rewarding vehicle. The stage fares better. But established actors usually have first chance at the best.

What do men stars think of young "glamour" actresses? Melvyn finished a movie, "Carriage Entrance," last year with Ava Gardner. "Ava struck me as just an everyday personality."

POT-POURRI

■ Newfoundland has a local-boy-makes-good story. Paul O'Neill of St. John's graduated with honors last year from the National Academy of Theatre Arts in New York; joined the road company of "Toby Tyler" for an eight months' tour. This Fall he is off on another tour, in the musical drama, "Pocahontas", which is being produced by the Clare Tree Major Repertory. Paul joins as the male lead.

■ The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto has announced that Robert Gill will head its two-year drama course. Bob is Director of Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto, and for the last two summers has taught drama at UBC's summer school.

■ To Ottawa have gone Donald Glenn and Silvio Narizzano. They have joined the Canadian Repertory Theatre's second season of weekly plays. Don has played with the Brae Manor Playhouse in Knowlton, Que.: took the lead in "The Guardsman" least year at Hart House Theatre, Toronto, and this summer played with the Peterborough-Niagara Falls groups. Silvio did a guest appearance with CRT last season. He has been production manager for the Canadian Art Theatre in Montreal; has appeared with the Montreal Repertory Theatre and in radio shows.

■ If only it could happen in Canada! SN met Director Pierre Defresne of the Amsterdam Theatre in Holland, learned that: the theatre is subsidized to tune of about $80,000; the 45 actors on payroll have 12 year contracts. Since the war, the classics have revived in popularity. "King Lear" has played 300 performances over two years. At the moment, "Death of a Salesman" looks like running close to 150 performances. They play in Amsterdam three nights a week; play the nearby centres the other nights.

■ On a Sabbatical year to do some playwriting, Herman Voaden has left for England and the Continent. Director of English at the Central HS of Commerce, Toronto, Herman is well known in Dominion Drama Festival circles. Decision to go to England was made when adjudicator Michel St. Denis offered him the run of the Old Vic School.

Now! 100% more protection against the No.1 battery killer

Willard announces METALEX

Greatest Battery improvement in 25 years

Today, OVERCHARGING is the No. 1 battery killer. More batteries are worn out from this one cause than all other causes combined! Overcharging strikes directly at the grids—the lead-alloy framework which holds in place the current-producing active material. Overcharging *corrodes* the grids—*fractures* them—*destroys* their ability to retain active material *destroys* their utility as current conductors.

But now Willard announces METALEX—a new and vastly superior grid metal, developed and perfected by Willard metallurgists specifically to combat damage by overcharging. And METALEX does so—stubbornly, effectively, METALEX provides a full 100% more protection against the No. 1 battery killer! METALEX l-e-n-g-t-h-e-n-s battery life. *Available exclusively in Willard Super Master Batteries!*

Super Master

METALEX—*plus these 4 other features*—makes the new Willard Super-Master custom-built for today's driving

NEW IMPROVED SEALING COMPOUND FOR LONGER LIFE
Won't crack in winter or melt in summer. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.

NEW IMPROVED RUBBER CONTAINER FOR LONGER LIFE
New design—heavily reinforced at points of stress. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.

NEW IMPROVED RUBBER INSULATOR FOR LONGER LIFE
Impervious to effects of high charging rates and high under-the-hood temperatures.

NEW IMPROVED ACTIVE MATERIALS FOR QUICKER STARTS
So much more chemically active that snap starts are assured—even in cars with the new higher compression motors!

New Willard Super Master with METALEX

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CNR'S DUPLEX ROOMETTE BRINGS YOU

New NIGHT-AND-DAY *Comfort* AT LOW COST

Something new in round-the-clock travel enjoyment is yours in Canadian National's smart duplex roomettes. Here's all the privacy and convenience of a bedroom — *at only 10 per cent more than lower berth fare.*

When you're ready for sleep, pull out the deep-cushioned, foam rubber bed — already made up. Sleep soundly in air-conditioned comfort. In the morning, fold away the bed and enjoy a leisurely wash in your own roomette. You have your own toilet and washing facilities... well-lighted mirrors for putting on your makeup . . . your own temperature control.

By day, lounge in comfort on the soft, restful, foam rubber seat . . . if you like an afternoon nap, just pull out the bed and enjoy forty winks.

Next time you travel, ask Canadian National about duplex roomettes . . . now in service on these routes:

Montreal - Halifax
Montreal - Toronto*
Montreal - Chicoutimi
Toronto - Chicago
Winnipeg - Vancouver

Wake up smiling! Bed folds away — there's your easy chair!

Warm or cool . . . adjust the temperature to your liking.

Generous mirror space, lots of light. Your own toilet and washing facilities, too.

*POOL SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL

RADIO & T.V.

THE NORTHLAND IN A PACKAGE

MANITOBA'S third largest centre . . . "the future tourist centre of the North" . . . is the way C. H. ("Buck") Witney, Manager of CFAR, describes Flin Flon . . . "with its 12,000 people in the New Canada."

Modestly he lets CFAR speak for itself. On Nov. 14, CFAR will be 13 years old; it is just three years younger than incorporated Flin Flon. In 1946 the station began a full 16-hours-a-day schedule. In 1948, it increased its power to 1,000 watts; the next year Buck took over.

BUCK WITNEY

One of his staffers had an inspiration and they inaugurated the TM (Travelling Microphone). TM has been hopping around ever since; has staged an hour broadcast of description, sounds and interviews in the Sherritt Gordon Mines; covered the North of 55 (parallel) airlift to Lynn Lake; taped the North of 53 Golf Tournament at Island Falls, Sask.

Last Christmas TM became ambitious and decided to unite the North in a Christmas tie-up. Messages were broadcast from lonely fishermen and families and an Indian children's choir (previously recorded) sang a *Te Deum* in Cree.

Community programs feature church services from Flin Flon and once a month from The Pas and Sherridon. For the Indian population, both Canon R. B. Horsefield and Father Poirier conduct a program for their respective flocks—in Cree.

Town Pride

Civic consciousness is prodded by a report of Town Council's meeting on the night they meet: a play-by-play of the proceedings. Recently an added prod was given—to get the public out to the meetings—by mentioning the meeting on every newscast the day the Council meets.

Then, too, CFAR is practically part of Flin Flon's volunteer fire fighting service. Telephones are at a premium, so the station breaks in on any program in the case of fire. This helps to round up the volunteer firemen and relieve the anxiety of townsfolk at business or out visiting. At least they know their home isn't on fire.

■ Ever wondered about the name of Flin Flon? Seems some early prospectors found a badly worn dime novel about the fanciful adventures of a Flinabatty Flonatin. The hero descended into a subterranean world where gold was the common metal. He finally made his escape. But how? The last few pages of the prospectors' copy had been torn out. Later they noticed a conical hole nearby: panned some dirt and got gold. They figured the dime novel hero had escaped via that very hole. So—*Flin Flon.*

TRAVEL

NO MAN'S ISLAND

THE MORE the historians and politicians look into the problem of who owns Machias Seal Island the more complicated it apparently becomes.

Machias Seal Island is a dot on the map southwest of Grand Manan Island near the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. It is only a few acres in size and it is commercially unimportant—which is probably a very good thing.

Canada and the United States are both puzzled as to which owns Machias Seal Island. But it is quite possible, according to amateur historian George H. Russell of Seal Cove, Grand Manan, that it belongs to neither of them.

Russell, who has had several inquiries from U.S. universities as to whose flag should fly over Machias Seal Island, points out that the Royal Navy built a food shack there in the early days so shipwrecked seamen wouldn't starve. Later, he contends, Britain and the United States reached an agreement that as long as there was a lighthouse on the island it would be considered a British possession. Therefore, argues Russell, it must still belong to Britain—even though the Canadian department of transport operates the light.

Perhaps New Brunswick has a claim to ownership, too. Saint John historians recall that when that port was in the heyday of its wooden shipbuilding career a century or so ago—it became the fourth largest ship-owning centre in the world—Saint John fleet owners established a lighthouse on Machias Seal Island to protect their vessels and crews.

Not Included

When the new Dominion of Canada took over the lighthouses in 1867, for some obscure reason Machias Seal Island was not included. At some point in the intervening years, however, the Dominion government assumed the responsibility for the light.

Russell recalls that around the start of the present century there were two lighthouses on the island, and the U.S. government provided the oil for one of them. In World War I it was the site of an American naval outpost and wireless station.

When, around 1907, Russell had a boat built on Machias Seal Island by the late Lincoln Harvey, then light keeper, Canadian customs officials wanted him to pay duty on it because they contended the boat had been built in the United States. But Russell insisted the job had been done under the Canadian flag, and eventually the case was shelved.

So Machias Seal Island has become, with the passing of the years, a sort of paradoxical "free zone" in the North Atlantic area. Russell doubts whether the U.S. really thinks it has a claim to the island, because in prohibition times an American preventive officer who heard about liquor cached on the island was told by Washington to lay off. Today both Canadian and American fishermen take lobster catches from the island's offshore waters. Although the Canadian transport department maintains the light, the Canadian fisheries department apparently can't enforce the federal fisheries regulations there.—*S.T.*

HANDS ACROSS

THERE'S a little bit of the United States which doesn't care much about American money. In fact, it's hard to find there.

It's Boundary Bay, a small neck of land an hour's drive south of Vancouver. The international boundary crosses the neck—and the only way to reach U.S. territory there by land is through Canada. It's populated by a few American farmers, and fewer Americans who run tourists' cafes and a beer parlor for Canadian customers.

Hundreds, sometimes thousands, motor down on a holiday. They file through the Canadian customs office where the formalities are strict. On the American side, a customs office says "How many in your car?" and waves you on. The Canadian office never is closed; the American office is closed at night. So when you drive through at night, you just mark your car number down on the wall on the American customs office, strike it off on the way back.—*G.M.*

BIRD
You can be SURE if it's Westinghouse
Custom craft
CABINET
ROASTER
HAND-VAC
LAUNDROMAT
CLOTHES DRYER
WASHER
WATER HEATER
REFRIGERATOR
RANGE
MIXER
TOASTER
IRON

Sure... because

Your Westinghouse Radio-Phonograph has authentically styled "Custom-craft" Cabinet.

Your choice of fine furniture woods and finishes.

Exclusive Westinghouse "Polyphonic" Reproduction of radio and records.

Full-range tone fidelity at any volume.

Increased sensitivity, selectivity and stability with 3-gang condenser.

Latest 3-speed automatic record-player, with Westinghouse "Feather" tone arm.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED • HAMILTON, CANADA 710M5062

ANDREW LOOMIS

Coaxed to sleep...

... by the soothing featherweight warmth of a KENWOOD

One moment, an energetic armful of waving arms and legs—the next, a sweet cherub floating away on a pink cloud. Kenwood blankets bring quick comfort and relaxation to old and young alike. Made of pure, virgin wools and deeply napped on both sides, they have for generations been Canada's favourite blanket—for comfort and wear, and for choice of lovely non-fading colours.

Made in Canada by KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED
ARNPRIOR • ONTARIO

Kenwood
ALL WOOL BLANKETS

KENWOOD
WOOL PRODUCTS

It is not a Kenwood without this label

MEDICINE

PIONEER OF REFLEX

McGill Scholar Publishes a Book About the Experiments of Pavlov

WHY do we, as individuals, feel and behave as we do? Most of us, of course, have explanations, and are prepared to give them, at considerable length, to anyone who will listen. Anyone feels better if he can blame a poor day's work on his tools, his associates or an impending cold.

To find the reasons for our feelings and behavior would require that we retread the paths of our lives back to infancy and examine each experience that affected us. This might reveal that each led to a modification of a reflex action that we inherited. Or so one might conclude after reading the studies of Pavlov.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was born 100 years ago in Russia as the son of a village priest. After becoming a doctor of medicine he became interested in physiological research. He was awarded a Nobel prize in 1904 for his contribution to knowledge about digestion. In 1922 he wrote, "Only science . . . and the most sincere approach to it by the omnipotent scientific method, will deliver man from his present gloom—."

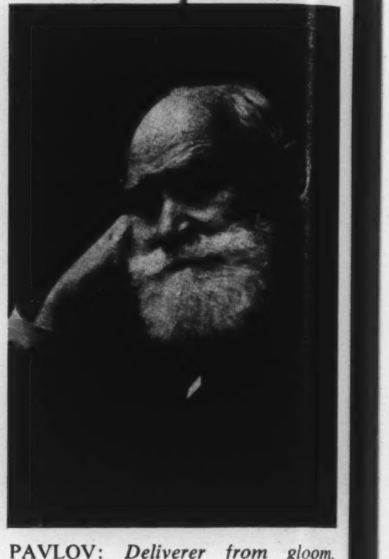
This was Pavlov's creed and thereafter until he died in 1936 he spent his life using the experimental method in an attempt to find scientific explanations of phenomena that were either not previously explained or were attributed to the mysterious workings of the intangible mind.

Conditioned Reflex

Pavlov began his investigations by appreciating that there are certain reflex responses that are inherited. For example a new-born puppy salivates if food is placed in its mouth. The taste of the food stimulates nerve endings in the tongue so that a nervous impulse is set up. This travels to the brain and then back out again along nerves to the salivary glands.

Then Pavlov showed that if a bell were rung every time a puppy was fed the puppy would soon salivate whenever he heard the ring of the bell — even if he were not given food. This, Pavlov defined as the *conditioning* of a reflex action to a different stimulus.

In addition to the conditioning of reflex actions Pavlov's experiments showed that feelings could also be conditioned. For example he showed that if a dog were given a painful stimulus (an electric shock) every time it was fed it soon came to associate the painful stimulus with the very pleasant experience of being fed, and that before long it would *enjoy* the painful stimulus. These two elementary experiments provide a basis for understanding why people because of their past conditioning react very differently to experiences.


PAVLOV: *Deliverer from gloom.*

Pavlov showed also that it was possible to inhibit or block reflex actions by conditioning. The unduly inhibited shy person is probably to be explained in part by having been conditioned to inaction rather than action so that he does not respond in a usual fashion to the stimulus in his environment. He also showed that the inhibition of nervous activity in parts of the brain probably explains sleep mechanism.

Pavlov's experiments threw a great deal of light on some types of mental disease, particularly on the phenomenon of a nervous breakdown. He showed that if dogs were shown ellipses or circles and with one, were always fed, and with the other, always given an electric shock, that they became very expert at distinguishing ellipses from circles. But when ellipses were made more and more like circles the dogs finally could no longer decide, on being shown a figure, whether it meant food or shock. At this they became so excited and disturbed they broke down and lost almost all the ability they had to make the choice. The inference is plain with regard to dilemma situations that people sometimes encounter in the world.

Information about Pavlov and his work has not been so available as it might have been on this continent and it therefore is gratifying that a most competent biography including both the story of Pavlov's life and an account of his researches has been published recently.* The appearance of the book, however, is associated with a great loss to Canadian science. Its author, Dr. P. B. Babkin, formerly research professor of physiology at McGill University, and later associated with the Montreal Neurological Institute, died shortly after it was completed. Dr. Babkin, when he wrote the book, was Pavlov's oldest living pupil. A distinguished scientist in his own right, and beloved and respected in turn by his own pupils, Dr. Babkin is an authoritative writer.—*A.H*

---

*"Pavlov, A Biography"—Gage.

PEOPLE

BRIGHT LIGHTS

■ **Eugene Kash,** one of Canada's outstanding musicians and National Film Board Director of Music since 1942, has taken over as Conductor of the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra. For the past two seasons he has been Assistant Conductor and Concert Master of the orchestra.

■ Back in BC for a vacation, Penticton-born film star **Alexis Smith** said in future she'd play the roles she wanted to. She's had enough of the well-groomed refined type and has just finished playing two rugged, western heroines. Next she wants to sing and dance. "Between pictures I take lessons. If necessary, I'll hire the Hollywood Bowl and put on a one-woman show."

■ **Gisele,** effervescent French Canadian songstress, has already, at 23, a solid following of radio fans. Persistent rumors insist she is not long for this country. And with her looks and flair for clothes, television across the border could be quite a temptation. But at the moment she's sticking close to home, on her first night club assignment, as star attraction at Montreal's swank new Normandie Room.

—CP

NEW JOB, *new number, new gown.*

■ The improved finances of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra were stressed by the Association's President, **W. G. Watson.** Earned income totalled 83 per cent of expenditure last season, "a much higher percentage than that made by most orchestras on this continent. We are engaged in the maintenance of a great and widely needed instrument of education and culture, which is growing in favor from year to year from coast to coast. The larger opportunities . . . have been taken advantage of to the fullest extent by our conductor, **Sir Ernest MacMillan,** and his players."

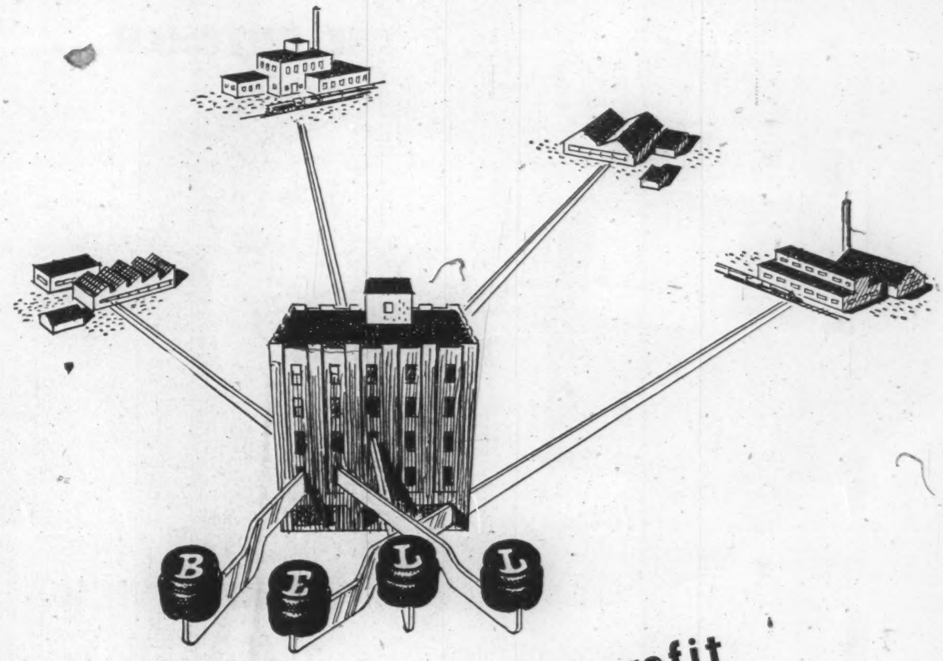
■ Dancer **Ninette de Valois,** Director of the Sadler's Wells Ballet since its start in 1931, is addressing Women's Canadian Clubs across country. She will visit Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ont., Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, before going on to Los Angeles.

CANADIANS ABROAD

■ During the 1951 Festival of Britain a film will be made about the English inventor of the movie-camera, William Friese-Greene. Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir Ralph Richardson and Robert Newton will appear as themselves. For the part of Canadian publisher

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

THE WORLD'S MOST
COMFORTABLE HAT—
Biltmore
with the exclusive
CARTER CUSHIONED LEATHER
• THE *MASTER HAT* OF CANADA



Four keys to greater profit

BELL TELETYPE gives you four important advantages that help your business to more efficiency and higher profits:—

- ***Constant Contact*** — BELL TELETYPE keeps you in constant touch with every unit of your business.
- ***Speed*** — your teletype message gets there in an *instant.* That means quicker action, faster service to customers.
- ***Accuracy*** — on teletype, they *see* what you mean. Result — greater accuracy, fewer errors.
- ***Privacy*** — your BELL TELETYPE line is *your own* — as private as your personal mail.

BELL TELETYPE

If you're interested in what BELL TELETYPE can do for your business, write or call our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Merry
Christmas

★ *Personal* PHOTO ★
CHRISTMAS CARDS

From your favorite negative

INCLUDING
ENVELOPES
as low as

20 for $1

(*plus 20¢ shipping*)

Yulecards are handsome photo Christmas cards made from your favorite photo. Send us snapshot negative of child, family, home, pet, etc., with 4c stamp return postage and this ad. We will send **FREE SAMPLE** of deluxe photo Christmas card. You see before you buy. No obligations. If without negative send snapshot with 50c and we will make one. Negative safely returned with sample. Satisfaction guaranteed. Offer expires December 10th.

FREE SAMPLE

Yulecards, Box 280-27, Toronto, Ont.

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Lord Beaverbrook, the obvious choice was **Edward G. Robinson.** Appearing in an RAF picture during the war, the latter had difficulty in keeping his own identity; everybody insisted: "You look like Beaverbrook, so you must be Beaverbrook."

■ Back from an extensive tour of Europe in time for the fall session of the Supreme Court of Canada were the **Rt. Hon. Thibodeau Rinfret,** Chief Justice of Canada, and **Mrs. Rinfret.** While in England Chief Justice Rinfret attended meetings of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

■ Members of the Canadian delegation to the Eleventh Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, are now in Lucknow, India. Main topic will be the growth of nationalism in the Far East, Communism in South East Asia, India-Pakistan relations, and the role of the UN throughout the Pacific area. Canadians attending are: **Professor Edgar McInnis,** University of Toronto, (delegation chairman); **Professor F. H. Soward,** University of BC; **Frank H. Brown,** Vancouver financial and industrial consultant; **H. R. Jackman,** Toronto investment manager; **Blair Fraser,** Ottawa journalist; **George Ferguson,** Montreal editor, **I. Norman Smith** and **Charles J. Woodsworth,** Ottawa journalists; **Douglas A. McLennan,** National Secretary, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

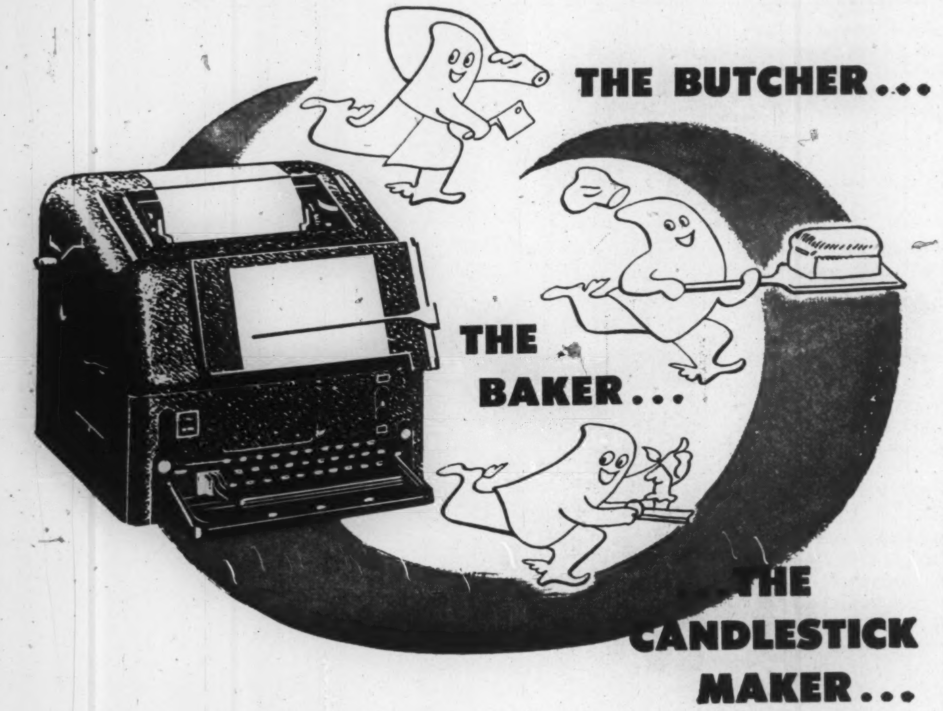
■ Another Canadian is all set to make a name on the English stage. **Olga Landiak** will be remembered for her winning performance as Saint Joan in the 1948 Dominion Drama Festival. Since then she's been on a scholarship from the London (Ont.) Little Theatre to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, Eng. Two weeks ago she graduated. She was given a few last words of advice from instructor Sir Kenneth Barnes and then hit the boards. As lead in the Sartre resistance play "Men Without Shadows," she will tour England for several months.

ALWAYS A WAY

■ The crew of the NS fishing schooner *Lunenburg* were looking forward to lobster for supper. But, below deck, cook **Wilfred Lohnes** was having trouble. Prize catch of the day had been a 25-lb. giant which didn't intend being boiled without a struggle. It kept crawling out of the ship's largest pot until Lohnes gave up the struggle. The lobster will be turned over to the NS Museum of Science with a real chance for a long life.

LOSING *battle aboard the* Lunenburg.

■ In Vancouver, the Sunset Memorial Centre was opened last week by **Bing Crosby.** The latter, however, was 1,000 miles away. He never flies and was unable to leave San Francisco in time to be present. People gathered in the Bing Crosby Auditorium at the Centre heard his voice through a direct, two-way telephone hook-up. Two years ago Bing put on a show in Vancouver which netted $21,000 for the project.


THE BUTCHER...
THE
BAKER...
...THE
CANDLESTICK
MAKER...

EVERYONE can speed up business with * P.W. TELETYPE

Scores of businesses have found that P.W. provides a streamlined shortcut to greater efficiency and lowered costs . . . by sending and receiving messages *instantly* between branches, factories, warehouses. No duplication of work and inventories when you use P.W. Teletype.

Canadian Pacific — Canadian National Private Wire Teletype Service is adaptable to *your* business, too . . . at surprisingly low cost. Call your local telegraph office. A communications expert will arrange a demonstration . . . prove how P.W. can speed your business.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

* PRIVATE WIRE
Teletype
SERVICE

CANADIAN
NATIONAL

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

SPORTS

THE FARMER IN THE CELLAR

Minor Farms' View of Major Club Varies with Season's Success

THE farm system in sports is expanding all the time. Baseball has had it for many, many years. Hockey is organized with farms extending right down to Junior "B" amateurs and below. Even rugby is developing it, with Argos owning Balmy Beach (or do they?) and Ottawa Roughriders making a deal with Peterborough.

To the question of whether the farms are a good thing, there are two sides. From the owners' point of view, it's almost all good, and they claim, with a certain amount of truth, that what's good for the clubs is good for the players. The farms make it possible for players to be signed to contracts which would make William Wilberforce spin in his grave like a pinwheel.

However, the farm system is here to stay until and unless it is upset by the courts, and as long as it does stay, sports followers with a sense of humor are in for occasional chuckles.

The occasions are those on which a minor league club, like the Toronto Maple Leafs, changes its affiliations from one major league club to another, as from the Philadelphia Phillies to the St. Louis Browns. All this took place this fall.

When a minor league club makes a new deal, its front office goes on record that the major league club has the best farms in the world, is the most generous with its cast-off players, and has the most cooperative management in the game.

When the affiliation ends, after a poor season, it turns out that the same club is selfish with its players, if any, wholly uncooperative, and has a farm system which creaks.

In all fairness, it must be admitted that the top-ranking farm of a major league pennant winner really should do better than seventh in its own league. At the same time, it's hard to see where a tie-up with a big-league club which manages to be seventh in its own right is going to help much.

Down Montreal way, they seem to handle these things better.

CLEANER HOCKEY

THE appointment of a referee-in-chief for the National Hockey League (Carl Voss, a one-time player and more recently President of the USHL) and the passing of some legislation to discourage rowdyism on the part of players and managers, may result in this season's professional hockey looking more like hockey and less like a rough night at the corner pub.

Last year, fans will recall, the referees were treated more or less like messenger boys and in fact lived in constant fear of insult and assault, a situation of which the League President himself sometimes appeared not to take too poor a view.

All that is going to be changed, it says here in the fine print, and the new rules will doubtless prove efficacious so long as anyone bothers to enforce them.

First off, a player after being penalized must proceed directly to the penalty box, without pausing to voice any opinions on the referee's antecedents or even on the world situation in general. This will be a welcome change. A referee should give orders, not advice.

The irritating habit of the boys banging their sticks against the boards to express disapproval, attract attention, or just make a lot of noise is likewise to be frowned on, to the extent of a misconduct penalty and a fine.

Players must not use profane language, or show disrespect for the referees. This latter legislation is subject to a widely varying interpretation. Fans will hope that the referees will be permitted to use their own interpretations.

—Turofsky

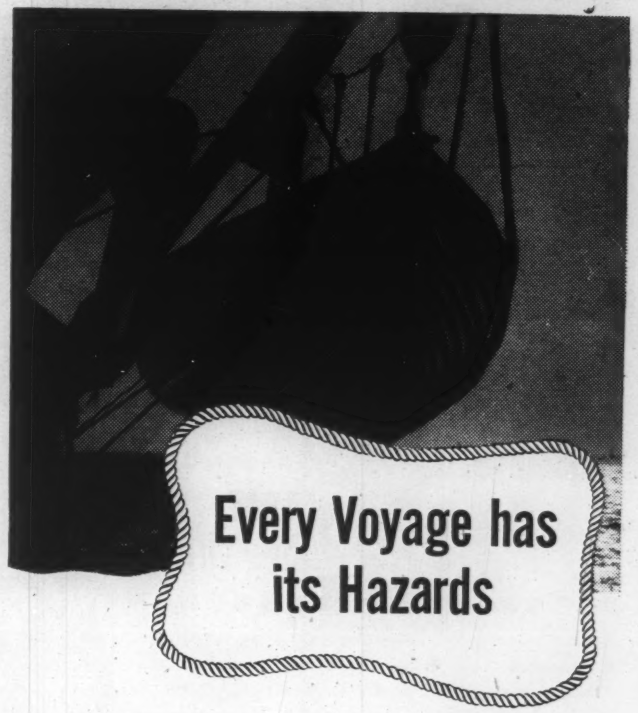
TOP REF *in his playing days. Under Voss, more hockey, less brawling.*

A novel twist is supplied by a rule allowing an official, if he cannot identify the player or manager who has uttered some choice expletive, simply to penalize the team collectively, in which case the coach of the offending team must designate a victim to serve the requisite time.

A minor change is aimed at discouraging the man who loiters in the penalty box after serving his time in the hope that a pass will come his way. The moment a penalty is up, the penalized team will be assumed to be at full strength. Another eases the rule regarding icing the puck.

All in all, these changes are for the better. But there is unfortunately often a vast difference between the way a rule looks in the book and the way it is enforced on the ice. If Mr. Voss is given a free hand, perhaps the dissimilarity won't be so great in the coming season.

—Kim McIlroy



Millions of people cross the oceans in safety. Yet who would sail in a ship that is not equipped to meet disaster?

Any man with dependents who sails through life without provision against life's greatest uncertainty is the most thoughtless of all voyagers. Should death snatch him away, the result to his loved ones would be disastrous.

There is no reason why any man should expose his dependents to the risk of privation. By means of Life Insurance he can arrange a *guaranteed* monthly income that will replace his earnings should he die. If he lives, the same Life Insurance will provide an income for his own retirement.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1887
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

This ...could have been prevented by this...

Albi-"R" gives positive protection that can mean the saving of property — of products — and of life. This Canadian made product literally stops fire in its tracks. It prevents the spread of flame beyond the point of origin. That's been conclusively proved in exacting tests and in actual use.

Albi-"R" is a Fire Retardant Coating that is listed by Underwriters' Laboratories. It's easily applied — like paint, by spray or brush — and involves no structural changes to existing buildings.

Everyone interested in fire protection will be interested in Albi-"R". Full information gladly supplied. Write P.O. Box 6063, Montreal, or P.O. Box 2876, Winnipeg.

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
Dealers everywhere in Canada

Have YOU secured YOUR BRITISH Travel Requirements?

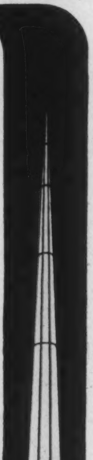
If not, don't delay. Every one of these British Railways services may be arranged here, before you leave. Convenient and economical.

- **RAIL** tickets and reservations. *Be sure to purchase* **MILEAGE COUPONS,** *at savings up to* 32%, for go-as-you-please travel (Coupons NOT obtainable in the British Isles.)
- Delightful **SIGHTSEEING TRIPS** and **TOURS** by rail, motor coach, steamer.
- **CHANNEL STEAMER SERVICES** — direct links between Britain and Ireland, Britain and the Continent. Cabin reservations made here.
- **HOTEL** reservations for outstanding hotels.

Typical of DEVALUATION SAVINGS — London to Paris by train and steamer for as little as $10.16.

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR THE BRITISH RAILWAYS OFFICE
69 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ontario.
For illustrated literature, write Dept. T.

BRITISH RAILWAYS



INTERMISSION

The Considerate Shopper

by Stuart Trueman

WHEN shopping, it is a good idea to speak pleasantly with the salesgirls, so they will know you are not the kind of customer who thinks they are beneath his dignity. Let them understand, by your casual remarks, that you are a person who appreciates the tiring hours they put in so cheerfully. It will work wonders in getting you faster service and will brighten their day as well.

This morning, for instance, I bought a dozen glass tumblers in a hardware store. The girl who waited on me appeared to be out of sorts. Paying no attention at all to me, she kept glaring at another girl across the store while deftly stuffing wrapping paper into the tumblers and bundling them together.

I assumed the two had been arguing, and resolved to do something about it.

"You wrap them very fast," I said, with a respectful note of admiration for her skill. (A few polite words like this don't cost a cent, and they go a long way.) I added, "If I did that, I would chip them."

She suddenly became conscious of me. "I don't think I've chipped any."

"Oh, I didn't mean—I wasn't—"

SHE began methodically to unwrap the eight tumblers already done up, and said, "I don't see any of them chipped. Not one."

"I'm sorry—I didn't make myself very clear. I wasn't really thinking that *you* chipped any glasses."

"Then who *did* you mean? Nobody else has touched them. I was the one who unpacked them."

The floor superintendent was peering over my shoulder now.

"Would you show me," he asked with formal cordiality, "where you think the chipped places are?" Evidently he had satisfied himself first, with a good long look, that there weren't any. He didn't get a chance like this every day.

Flustered by his arrival, I wanted to say something quickly that would explain everything without starting from the very first. So I blurted, "I didn't really think she chipped any. I was just making conversation, you see. I—"

He looked at me a little oddly, and said, "Oh." And then, to the girl, "The gentleman said it only as a joke. He just wanted to talk with you."

With this he gave me a curious glance as though reflecting that while I was obviously the well-domesticated type, you never could tell about men.

In tight-lipped silence the girl started re-wrapping the tumblers, one by one. She had been piqued previously to think I was accusing her of damaging glasses. Now she was downright angry in the knowledge I had caused all the commotion because, in a frivolous mood, I had been only playing for time so I could get friendly. I had practically said so myself. There seemed nothing I could add now that would sound right; yet by not speaking I was mutely admitting I had been put in my place and was accepting her unspoken warning that if I was hanging around the side door when she left for home there was going to be a bigger commotion.

Across the store I caught a glimpse of the floor superintendent in earnest conversation with a matronly woman who was evidently his assistant. Their heads were close together and they were staring in my direction, pretending to talk about hardware. He may have been telling her to take a good look now, so as to warn the other girls. But possibly I am wrong. He may have been only commenting on the callousness of some people who never stop to realize that a salesgirl has a wearying day, and make extra work for her just to titillate their vanity.

Or—who knows?—he may have been explaining that a certain percentage of shoppers are bound to be lunatics, and salesgirls must take them as they come.

THE GIRL snapped a final cord around the parcel and thrust it at me.

I began, "Thank you, and I'm sorry if—"

"I been wrapping tumblers five years," she said, "and nobody else ever thought I chipped even one." She turned on her heel and strode haughtily away.

You see? She had forgotten all about her argument with the other girl.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

STUDY in BLACK and WHITE

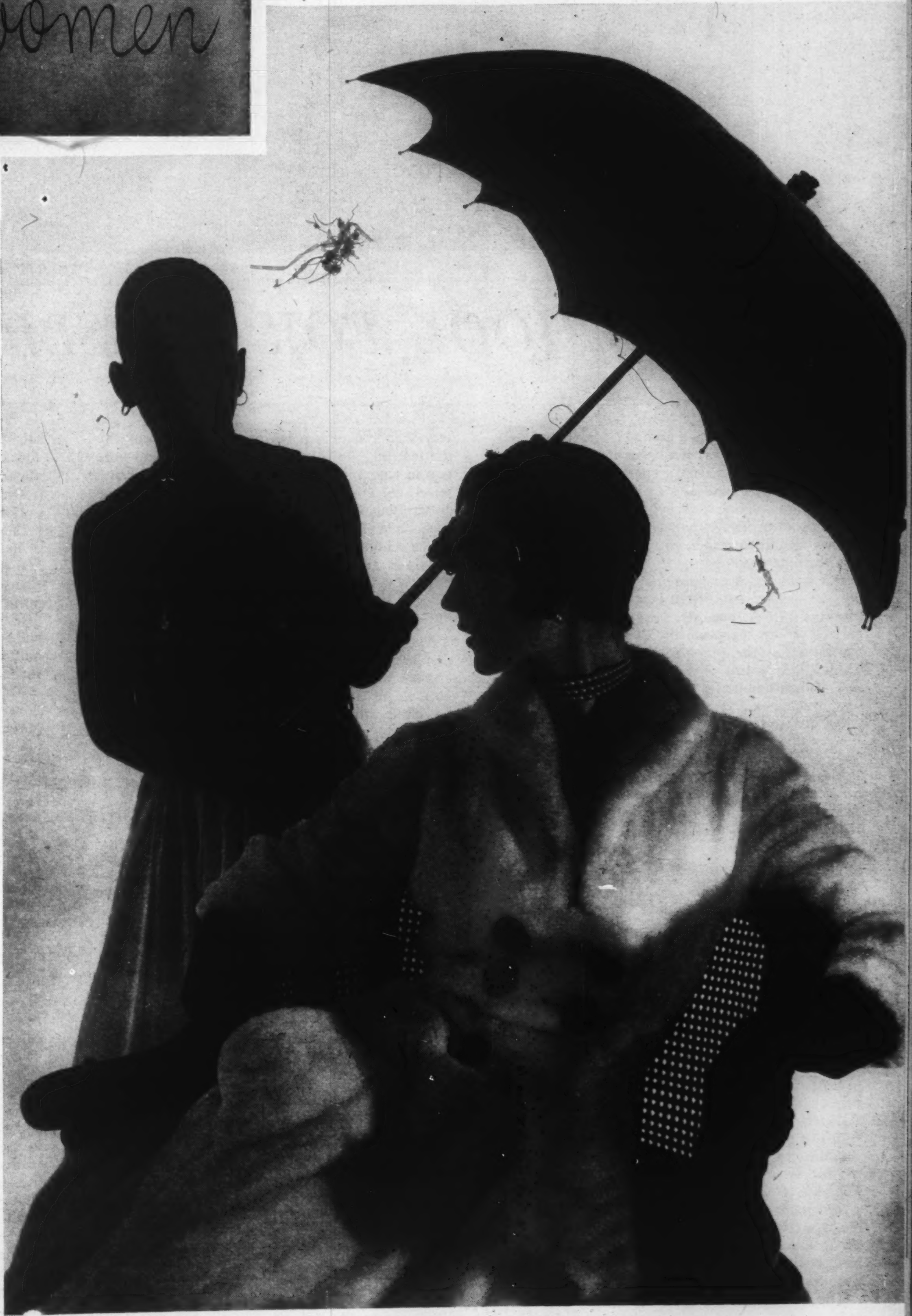
FUR-BEARING animals and fur-loving women will share a completely New Look this winter.

Fur coats are straight and slim as a toothpick, or wide and flaring as a tent. The moderately flared straight front coat of the past few years is out.

Many fur coats have short sleeves, or sleeves that can be turned back, leaving the arms bare below the elbow. Necks, however, are muffled in huge cape collars.

And don't think your eyes are deceiving you if you see bright red, green, blue or champagne beige furs. Mother Nature still is using standard colors, but many furs are being given beauty treatment in color.

Angles are out in the silhouette, with curved lines replacing them, from the rounded shoulder to swallow-tail hemline.



GOLDEN *baubles by Cellini . . . a painting by a master . . . an Arabian horse . . . magnificent luxuries whose sole reason for being is beauty. Add a coat of white bleached otter accented with buttons of black soutache braid. By Maximilian. Exclusive in Canada with Holt, Renfrew & Co.*

DANCING *to phonograph music is fun, judging by look of this group of children at Herbert Symonds Cooperative Nursery School.*

CO-OP SCHOOL FOR NURSLINGS . . .

by Florence King Blackwell

IN MONTREAL there's a group of four-year-olds who know from experience what the inside of a radio station is like, what a conductor does on a train, how planes land at an airport, how to take books from a library. They attend the Herbert Symonds Cooperative Nursery School, which is unique both in the experience it gives the children and their parents.

For instance, at one parents' educational meeting, the speaker was Alfred Pinzky, teacher at the Montreal Art Association. He discussed with the parents' group the place of art as a medium of expression in the pre-school child. Mr. Pinzky warned the parents about too serious interpretation of their children's work, as well as explaining how it acted as a creative outlet.

An ordinary meeting might have stopped there. But not this one. The parents proceeded to get the feel of paint and crayon and clay for themselves. Tables were set up with all the art supplies they needed. After a bout of expressing themselves, they all felt much closer to their children's artistic problems.

Not Run For Profit

Parents of this nursery school group have had their own problems, too. First, there was the matter of room for the school. It was an offshoot of the overcrowded Notre Dame de Grace Y.M.C.A. nursery school, which had to confine itself to two days a week for three-year-olds, three days a week for four-year-olds.

When space became available in the Herbert Symonds School, and a qualified teacher and assistant were secured, Mrs. Henry Dainow could advertise that the nursery school would open. "The parents' committee realized what a great need there was for the pre-school group," says Mrs. Dainow, "when one mother turned up at my door with two children by the hand, to make sure they would be registered."

Unfortunately, many of the answers to the advertisement were from parents who could not afford the nominal nursery school fee. However, the new Herbert Symonds Cooperative Nursery School has a social conscience. Two scholarships have been set up to enable children, who otherwise could not afford it, to enroll in the school.

The nursery school is not run for profit. As soon as some capital was accumulated the teachers' salaries were increased.

The Parents' Committee insists that high nursery school standards be maintained, not only in the teaching staff, but in space indoors and out, and in equipment. Fathers of the children, themselves, have built most of the equipment, including an attractively painted and practical locker for each child. Every day, one of the mothers helps at the school, when donning and doffing of playsuits and galoshes is a major problem. She also attends to the toilet ritual, cleans up milk glasses.

Parents Are Executives

This isn't the only evidence of cooperation in the Cooperative Nursery School, however. Teachers are expected to visit each child's home, to observe his or her background and to talk over the child with the parents. Parents are expected to come to the school and observe the teachers at work.

At regular meetings with teachers and parents, qualified speakers discuss such topics as sexual development in childhood, children's art, discipline, books, and so on.

Parents do all the executive work of the school, under a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. Active committees have been set up on library and research work, building and scholarship fund, equipment, admissions, telephone and education. Two representatives are appointed to attend meetings of the local Community Council.

One of the most ambitious of the parents' committees is headed by an architect who is trying to make concrete the school's dream of a building of its own. Present school is in an old, made-over house, with a huge yard, in Notre Dame de Grace. Plans, already in the blueprint stage, are for a nursery school building which could be adjusted to any community. The committee is hoping to build a small model of this model nursery school building and put it on display, as one way to raise funds towards their own school.

Typical outside visit of the pre-school age children was to the Pine Shop, to help the teachers purchase wood for the carpentry class. After having seen power saws and planes and chisels at work in the hands of experts, who took time off to explain what they were doing, the youngsters took their own bags of pieces of wood back to the school with them.

Another exciting outing was to a radio station, to see and hear Alan Mills in his Sunday CBC broadcast, "Folk Songs for Young Folk." Then there was a trip on a train from Montreal to Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The conductors were wonderful about answering the children's many questions.

Real Life Experiences

Another new experience was a trip to Dorval Airport. The children watched the planes arrive and depart, observed the checking in and out of passengers, and finally were treated to cocoa and cookies in the airport restaurant.

Almost as exciting was inspection of the local firehall, which included upstairs *and* downstairs, as well as a good look at the bright red engines and ladders. More than one visit has been made to the Children's Library. Looking for books to read, or pictures to enjoy, thus becomes a pleasure instead of a chore. The children are learning to cope with real life experiences. And on all these outings, one or two parents go along to help the teachers.

The Herbert Symonds Cooperative Nursery School has been so successful, that the Montreal Nursery School Association frequently points to it as an example. Prospective new nursery schools are often advised to contact this Cooperative Nursery School's teachers and parents and learn from their experience.

WORKING *with clay and paint, to see what problems their nursery-school youngsters are up against, are Mrs. C. R. Ellis, Chairman; Mrs. R. E. Meyerovitch, Hon. Chairman. Parent-Teacher Associations across Canada are interested.*

Woman of the Week:

Winnipeg's Mrs. Hoskin

by Blanche Ellinthorpe

TO BE provincial president of 38 groups of women working voluntarily for hospitals throughout Manitoba, is no small chore, but Dorothy Hoskin is up to it. Friendly, gracious, Mrs. A. E. Hoskin is easy to know, is one of Winnipeg's best speakers. Of average height, with greying hair, her blue eyes hold a humorous twinkle. She wears well-tailored clothes in her favorite shades of beige or green.

—Eaton's

DOROTHY HOSKIN

"Working for a hospital is interesting work," says Mrs. Hoskin, "and what is accomplished by a group of enterprising women is amazing. The Guilds—or auxiliaries—as some of them are called, raise money by teas, raffles, concessions at fairs, selling Christmas cards, and various original methods. Some of them—especially in rural Manitoba—have showers of jams, pickles and jellies in the fall. The supply often exceeds a year's needs."

Can't Be Bought

In October, the annual meeting of Manitoba Women's Hospital Aid is held in Winnipeg. At least one delegate represents each local group. Reports of work accomplished are a high tribute to the women who work hard for their local hospital. They buy practically everything but the building.

They supply linens and keep them mended, cut and fold bandages, maintain libraries, endow wards, buy incubators for premature babies, visit the patients. Theirs is the kind of service that cannot be bought.

Mrs. Hoskin is second president of the Manitoba Hospital Women's Aid. Mrs. J. M. George of Morden, Manitoba, organized the association, and for three years was the first president. Mrs. Hoskin is a worthy successor to an outstanding and visionary "first".

Married At 19

Dorothy Hoskin's background is as Canadian as maple syrup. Her grandfather, Wemyss McKenzie Simpson (a cousin of Sir George Simpson) was a Hudson's Bay factor at Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother married W. J. James. They settled in Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, the town known as "the little city that produces the big men." Her father stood 6′ 6″, and, as chief magistrate, was often referred to as the highest legal authority. Whether the remark implied brains or stature was never clearly stated.

Dorothy James attended public school in Portage, completed her education at Miss Veal's Girl's School, Glen Mawr, in Toronto.

Meanwhile, a young Toronto lawyer heard the call of the west. Erskine Hoskin joined the firm of Campbell, Pitblado and Company, is still a member of the firm.

Dorothy became Mrs. Hoskin when she was just 19. The Hoskins have four children, seven grandchildren. David lives in Montreal, James is rector of St. John's Anglican church in Carman, Manitoba. Ruth (Mrs. George Lee) is in Toronto. Marjorie is travelling field secretary for the Girl Guides in Manitoba.

Three children served overseas, both sons—and a daughter as nursing sister. With their large house empty of sons and daughters during the war years, the Hoskin home was soon filled with Air Force boys who came to Canada from all parts of the globe. They were Scottish, Irish, Australian, New Zealanders, Hindu, Dutch, Finnish, and Senegalese. Mrs. Hoskin still carries on a lengthy correspondence with these boys or their families.

Her main interest is in hospitals but her sense of citizenship often leads her into other channels. For some years she has been a member of the Civic Charities Endorsement Bureau, at present is chairman. There are nine members on the committee.

The Bureau's main purpose is to protect the public. No tag days are permitted without their sanction. Any group applying for a tag day, must prove to the Bureau's satisfaction that their cause is worthy. Average number of tag days in Winnipeg is 15 per year. Without the quiet but efficient work of this committee, there would be many more demands made upon the generous public.

Upholstery and refinishing furniture is a hobby which occupies her spare time. Aided by one of her sons, she remodeled an antique walnut bureau, added parts from a solid walnut organ. Result, a handsome buffet which now graces the Hoskin's dining room.

Understand Problems

The entire family are race enthusiasts. When Mrs. Hoskin can devote an afternoon to "The Sport of Kings", she thoroughly enjoys it. Mr. Hoskin is president of the Manitoba Jockey Club, so Dorothy usually does the honors in decorating the winning steed in the classics.

During her term of office as provincial president of the Manitoba Hospital Aid's Association, she visited many hospitals and guilds. Her tours of inspection were appreciated. She understands, from actual experience, the problems which are current among volunteer workers, can discuss them intelligently.

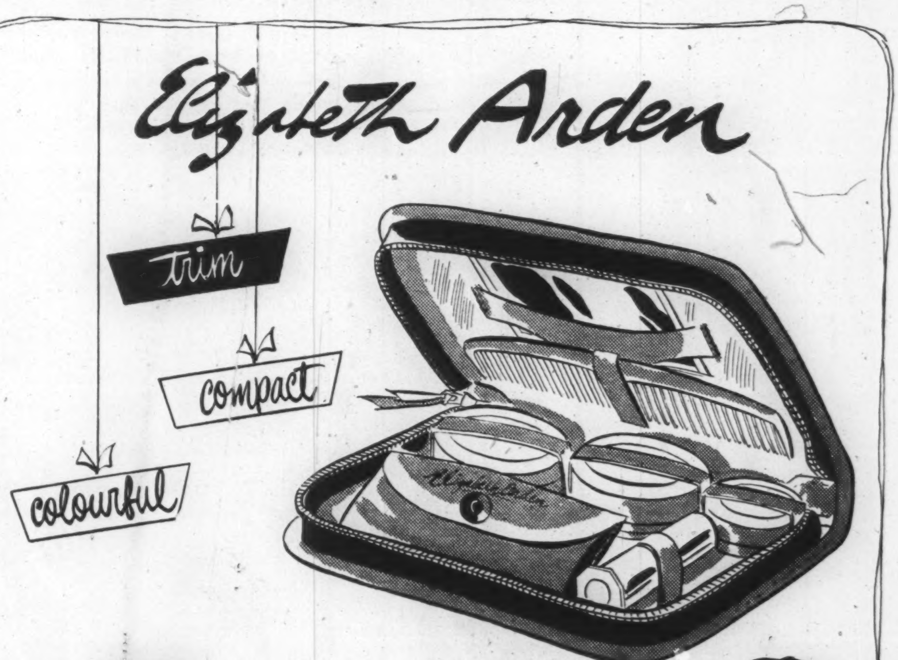
Mrs. Hoskin is glad of the aroused concern over the great need for more and better hospitals. "Women all across Canada are becoming increasingly interested in volunteer hospital work," she declares, "And when we work together for those who are ill, what a wonderful sense of accomplishment we have. Added to that—it is fascinating work."

Epitaph For a Schoolteacher

FORTY YEARS *and more she*
weened
Every pupil was a fiend
And a horror;
Now she guides in lower levels
Sundry little imps and devils
Who adore her.

J.E.P.

Elizabeth Arden



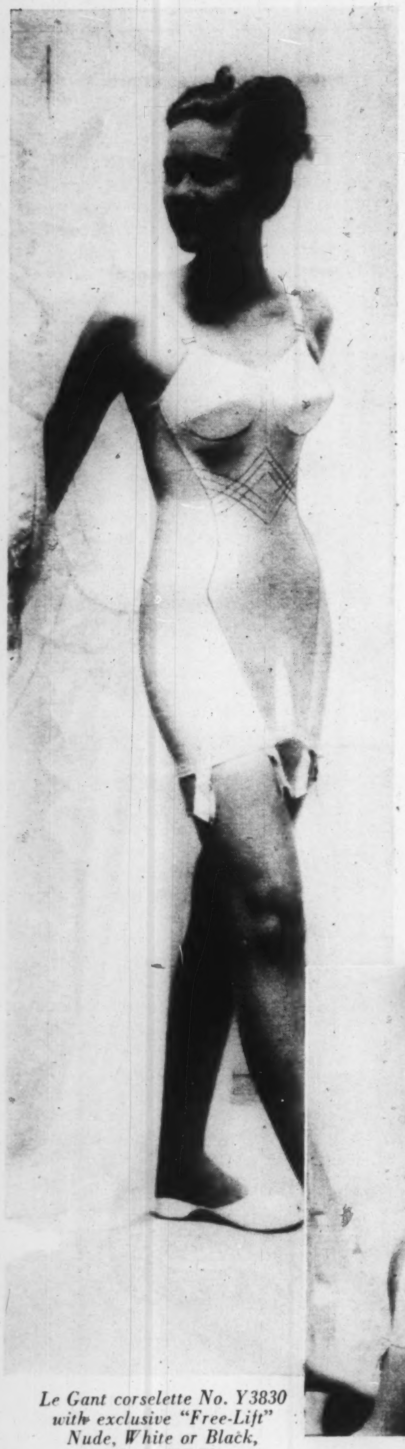
Service Kit

To freshen up in a twinkling! Busy women carry
this slide-fastened Service Kit by day and by night.
It contains Ardena Cleansing Cream, All-Day
Foundation Cream, Illusion Powder, Cream Rouge, Lip Pencil,
and Comb. There's a handy section for change, too.

In Black, Brown, Green, Red or Tan Leather . . . 7.00

Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

2609-A



Le Gant corselette No. Y3830 with exclusive "Free-Lift" Nude, White or Black, about $27.50

Darling, you'll never be "average" to us!

Warner's knows that nature never meant women to be squeezed into "standard-size" molds. So Warner's 3-Way-Sizes were designed to fit you and you alone.

1. Your Warner's is your length . . . whether you're short, medium, long or extra long.

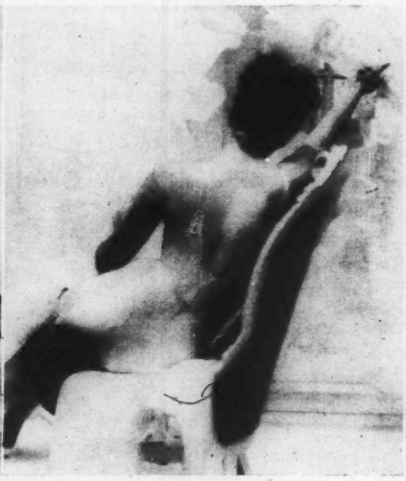
2. . . . and your hip-size . . . whether you have straight, average or full hips

3. . . . and your control . . . whether you like a little or a lot.

Warner's "Free-Lift" Le Gant — just one of Warner's 3-Way-Sized corselettes — features Warner's exclusive bra section which actually lifts free from the corset section, eliminating bustline drag.

1 Choose your length..........................

No angel can look heavenly if she hobbles around in a girdle or corselette that's too long. Or shows her temper when a girdle that's too short causes runs in her stocking. Warner's foundations are sized: *short, medium, long* and *extra long*. Incidentally, Warner's corselettes come in half-sizes, too — a blessing to short-waisted women.



2 Choose your hip size.........

Is there a slight "hip-slip" in the foundation you're wearing? If it's too wide at the hips it probably has washboard wrinkles at the sides. If it's too small it's bound to bind your thighs into unlovely bulges. Warner's are "personal-sized" for *straight, average* and *full hips* . . . one just right for you.

3 Choose your control...........

From the gentle hug of light mesh elastics to the strong control of tightly woven elastics — you choose the girdle that inches you in . . . but comfortably. Remember — you can choose your correct bra cup size and the uplift you want in Warner's corselettes, too. *At finer stores.*

WARNER'S
3-Way-Sized
Foundations and Bras
WORLD FAMOUS FOR LE GANT* • STA-UP-TOP* A'LURE* • "FREE-LIFT" • REDFERN*
*Trade Mark Registered

PARISIAN CORSET MFG. CO. LTD.
QUEBEC • MONTREAL • TORONTO

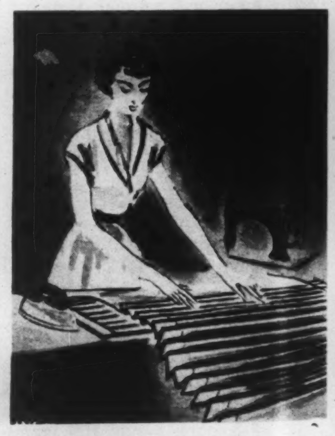
Innovations:

FIVE IT IS

IF YOU have a yen for miniature figures, you'll fall for the little animals we saw at the Toronto Gift Show recently. There are 32 groups of Mama (or is it Papa?) and four Little Ones . . . domestic animals, wild animals, penguins, a colorful dragon family, snakes coiled up on their haunches—if snakes have haunches—and a Mama (or Papa) frog with one little froglette on her (his) back.

■ If you have a yen for up-to-date, old-fashioned spice boxes, you'll want one of the new chests that a Canadian firm is making. They're reproductions of the original 1760 spice chests; are even done in smoky pine finish like the originals; are hand-finished and hand-brushed. And here's the extra-interesting part—two of the three designs can be used to hold your trailing vines. One has a copper-lined lower part (originally used to hold string) for plants, with four chests above. The other has two parallel drawers, topped by a double-decker shelf. And then there is a perpendicular, 5-drawer chest for non-greenery lovers.

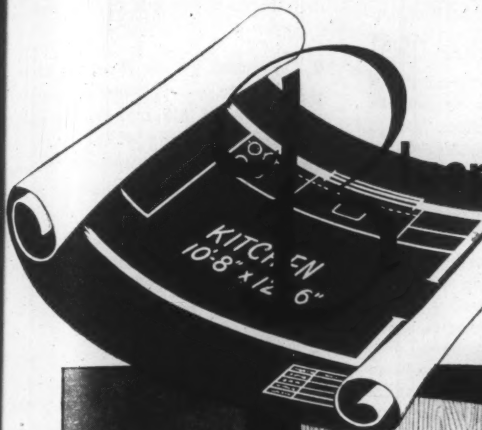
■ If you have a yen for pleats it's interesting to know that pleats were first worn by the Egyptians and have been in fashion ever since. And now you can make your own pleats at home . . . anything from a shoulder-to-hem pleated shirtwaist dress to a skirt or waist. There's an automatic pleater on the market, inexpensively priced, and for 1" or 1½" pleats or for 2" box pleats.



PRESTO! *And there are pleats.*

■ If you have a yen for turning out cookies, you'll find it easy with a tin cookie press we saw. There are six different shapes—a star, a heart, etc. And they are mounted like a miniature ferris wheel with two axles. You just rotate the wheel over the pastry and out come the cut-outs. Simple as that.

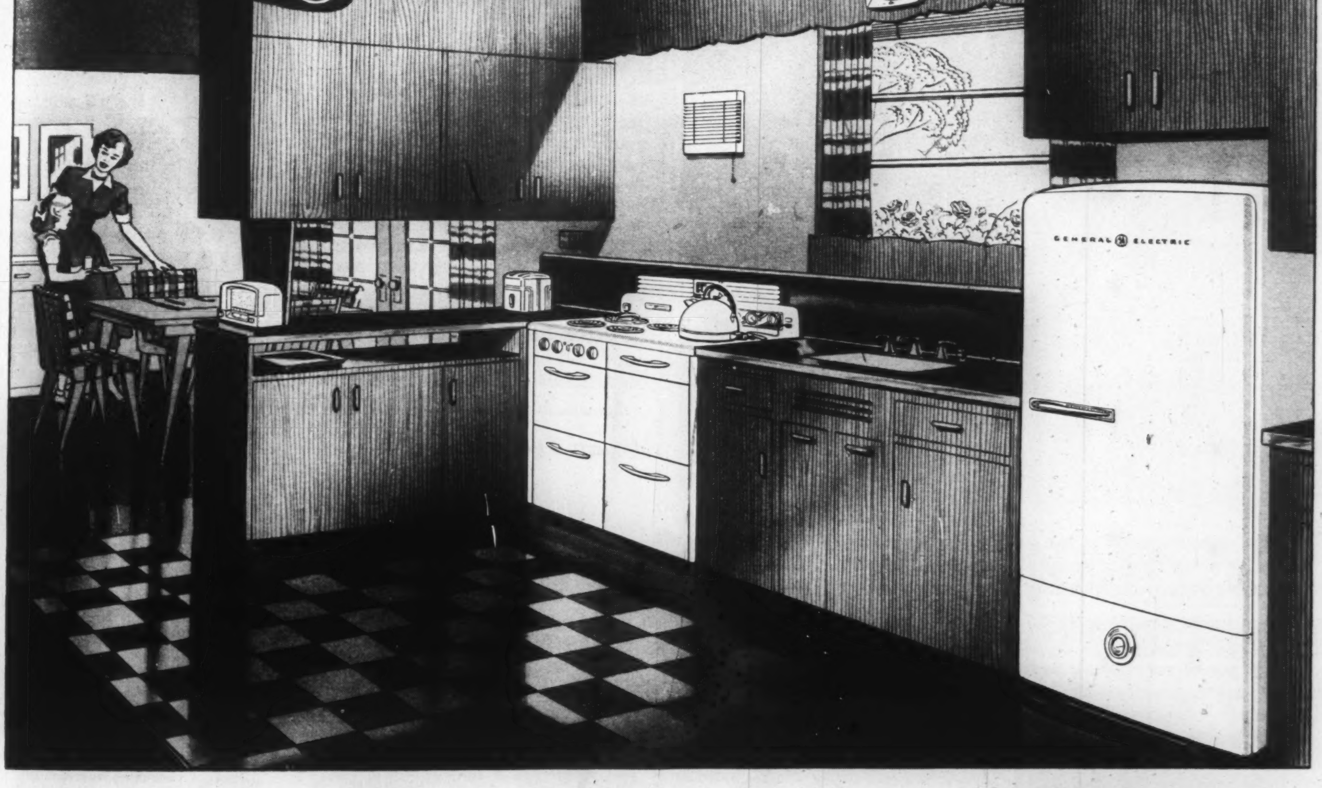
■ Or if you merely want an "embossed" look there's a wooden rolling pin covered with designs . . . an owl, a duck, a pineapple, a flower, etc. A flip of the rolling pin and you have pictured pastry. Or your plain rolling pin can zip over a "designed" pastry board. You can get a teeny one of four impressions or a bigger one with nine.



Blueprint for your Dream Kitchen

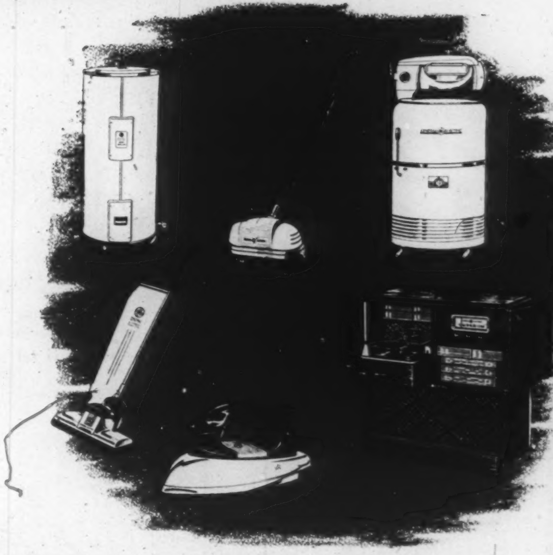
The kitchen of your dreams can become a reality . . . a pleasant, happy room for working hours . . . And to complete your electric home there's a whole family of G-E Appliances . . . to lighten housework, to bring you entertainment, to save you money. Your neighborhood G-E dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

6



GENERAL GE ELECTRIC
APPLIANCES

Spacemaker Refrigerator . . . 9½ cu. ft. capacity. Exclusive Stor-a-Dor. $398.
Electric Kettle . . . Fastest way of boiling water in the home. $14.50.
Ranges... Give every cooking heat, from super-speed to simmer. $159.50 to $369.
Electric Clocks . . . Self-starting, give correct time always. $6.95 to $94.50.
Toasters . . . Modern, enclosed and turnover models. $9.95 to $14.95.
Table Radios and Clock Radios... Full, rich, clear-toned reception. $20.75 to $103.50.
Water Heaters . . . Heat water economically . . . automatically. From $129.50.
Floor Polisher . . . You simply guide . . . it does all the work. $64.50.
Washers . . . G-E Activator gives 3-zone washing action. $149.50 to $199.50.
Radio-Phonographs . . . Standard, short-wave and FM . . . finest record playing reproduction. $155.50 to $411.50.
Featherweight Iron... Weighs only 3 pounds. Cuts ironing time one-third. $14.50.
Vacuum Cleaners . . . Combines brush-beating action with powerful suction. From $59.50 (attachments extra).



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED
Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast

New Loveliness Every Day
BEAUTY COUNSELORS

The chances are that the loveliest women you know, depend upon Beauty Counselor's sensible skin care for their day-to-day loveliness.

The secrets of these truly lovely women are yours for the asking. Just fill out the coupon below. Let us know when you would like to have one of our friendly, gracious Counselors call on you at your convenience, without obligation. Perhaps you'd like to have additional information before you are shown the Beauty Counselors' way to loveliness such as you never dreamed could be yours. We'll be glad to send this information to you.

When your Counselor calls, ask her about Beeman, toiletries for men.

Accepted for advertising in the Canadian Medical Association Journal

Beauty Counselors

OF CANADA LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

London, Eng. • Paris • Milan
Detroit New York San Francisco

Please check your preference below and mail to
BEAUTY COUNSELORS OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

I am over 21.

☐ I am interested in your Home Presentation. Without obligation, please send me the name of my personal Beauty Counselor.

☐ I would like to know more about Beauty Counselors. Please send me additional information.

☐ Please tell me how I may become a Beauty Counselor.

NAME____________________
ADDRESS____________________
____
CITY____________________
PROVINCE____________________

2

Quotes:

THE BOSS IS HOST

THE WEEKLY luncheon meeting of the Lakehead Executives Association was a "Secretary's Luncheon." . . . Present were 65 members, their secretaries and out-of-town guests.

President Birks Stitt welcomed the guests, expressing the pleasure of the members in having their secretaries present at what they hoped would be an annual secretaries' luncheon. The members answered the roll call and introduced their secretaries and guests. The chairman explained that the reason for inviting the secretaries was that they might become familiar with the aims of the association and understand just what it meant to the members.—*The Fort William Daily Times-Journal.*

■ Smaller milk bottles may replace the half pint bottle now in use, which contains ten ounces and retails from seven to ten cents. Before the cost jumped it was sold for five cents.

To compete with soft drink producers, milk distributors have discussed a bottle from six to eight ounces to retail for five to seven cents. Such a bottle was now being tried in Ontario, and several points in the United States, and Saskatchewan distributors were watching results. Local dealers here were favorably disposed towards the suggestion. —*Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.*

■ Organized by the Women's Front, a campaign of agitation and mass meetings is on in Southern Yugoslavia against the wearing of the veil . . . Three-quarters of the million Moslem Yugoslav woman wear the veil. Some are Albanians and Turks, but the majority are Slavs whose ancestors were converted to Islam following the Turkish conquest in the 15th century. —*The Globe and Mail,* Toronto.

■ The army said pay arrangements for the special United Nations force work out so that the wife of a private with children gets, by automatic assignment, more than 70 per cent of his total pay . . .

The system works this way.

A married private gets a total of $141 a month. Of this his wife gets $94 and he gets $47 if they have no children. If they have children, regardless of number, she gets $103 of the $141, he gets the remainder of $38. If he wants to give her part of that $38 he can.

A married sergeant gets $176, of which $100 goes to his wife if they have no children. If they have children he gets $51, she gets $125.—*The Leader-Post,* Regina.

Brain-Teaser:

Truth Will Out

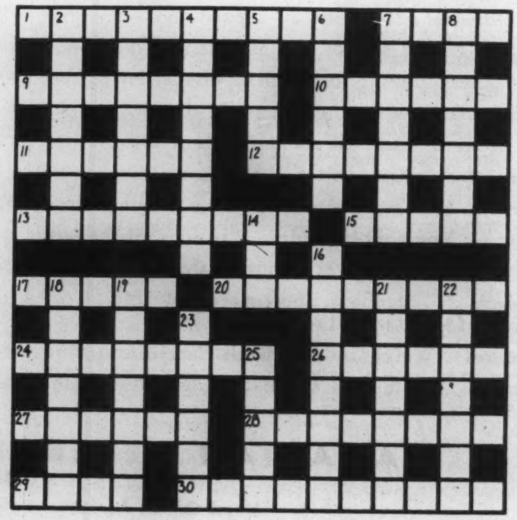
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 5, 30 and 27. As Shakespeare proved by his fools' speeches. (6, 4, 1, 4, 4, 6, 2, 4)
7 and 25. Finder keeper, he's no weeper! (4, 5)
9. Rakes supply him with cash. (8)
10. Not accustomed to be unemployed. (6)
11. His stock is out on a limb. (6)
12. He goes to six-bit shows! (8)
13. The function of a glossary is to do this. (9)
15. See 28.
17. See 28.
20. Irish fruiterer, named after William III? (9)
24. Realm not in Canada? (8)
26. Regain control of a car. (2, 4)
27. See 1.
28, 17 and 15. Bones that could, perhaps, spoil the Thanksgiving dinner. (8, 2, 3, 5)
29. Stables for cats? (4)
30. See 1.

DOWN

2. A whale of an instrument to play with nothing on! (7)
3. Course of action followed by a regular guy. (7)
4. Foot supports help to make you spurt, sir! (8)
5. See 1.
6. "Yet Ah, that Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That . . . . . . sweet-scented manuscript should close!" • (Rubaiyat) (6)
7. Certainly not the beef for Thanksgiving! (7)
8. He was sore set to kill his mother. (7)
14. Gets it first from hearsay. (3)
16. It's the product of Len's vine, perhaps, that does this to the party. (8)
18. Try an ounce, if any left. (7)
19. Even royalty appoints them to cover their crowns, as it were. (7)
21. Painter whose models pulled long faces! (2, 5)
22. Apple-pie order, perhaps. (1, 2, 4)
23. It's best to owe, by the sound of it! (6)
25. See 7 across.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Electric chair
10. Discuss
11. Colombo
12 and 22. Jack the Ripper
13. Arsenal
14. Borgia
16 and 9. Conan Doyle
21. Baker
22. See 12
26. Example
28. Cheer up
30. Radiant
31. Obtrude
32. Murder stories

DOWN

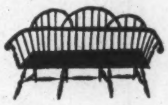
2. Last card
3. Court
4. Rested
5. Cockatoo
6. Holds
7. Immune
8. Odd jobs
9. See 16
15. Ida
17. Ami
18. Detector
19. Aperture
20. Crippen
23. Beard
24. Landru
25. Accost
27. Plaid
29. Eater

(127)

Concerning Food:

RED AND SHINY

RUBY red fresh cranberries are more than an adjunct to the Christmas feast. They're available pretty much all year round. They star in salads and desserts where their tart flavor complements the heavier drama of main course — be it roast pork or poultry.



One of the finest cranberry desserts is a steamed pudding. Ingredients are amazingly few in number—no fat, no sugar, no eggs. Quite literally the proof of the pudding is in the eating—particularly this one!

Cranberry Pudding

½ cup molasses
2 tsp. baking soda
½ cup boiling water

Combine molasses and soda and add the boiling water. Do this in a large mixing bowl. Measure 1½ cups sifted pastry flour, add 1 teaspoon baking powder and sift together. Reserve ½ cup flour. Measure 1 cup whole fresh cranberries and toss with the ½ cup flour. Stir remaining flour-baking powder into the molasses mixture and then the cranberries. Pour into a greased quart mold, cover and steam for 2 hours. Turn out on platter and serve with Butter Cream Sauce.

Note: In place of fancy mold use tube pan (cover open end), casserole or cake pan. Cover with greased brown paper and tie securely with string. *Or* use double boiler, grease well and cover with lid — no paper necessary. Always replenish water in bottom with boiling water. Allow 2½ hours for steaming in double boiler. Difference in sizes of double boilers makes it impossible to state length of steaming time.

Butter Cream Sauce

Melt ½ cup butter over hot water. Add ½ cup brown sugar, stir until dissolved. Add ½ cup 18 per cent cream and 1 teaspoon vanilla extract. Cook over hot water 15 minutes. Serve hot over warm pudding.

We can't resist including a relish in this collection of cranberry "receipts." It's a little on the elegant side with the addition of almonds—makes quite a crunchy sauce.

Cranberry-Almond Sauce

1 lb. cranberries
2 cups sugar
1 cup water
½ cup orange marmalade
2/3 cup almonds, blanched and split

Pick over and wash cranberries. Boil sugar and water together for 5 minutes. Cook cranberries until they pop and become transparent. Remove from fire and stir in marmalade. Chill thoroughly. Blanch and slip skins from almonds and break in halves. Combine with cranberry mixture when cold.

Cranberry salad molds of the variety using ground fresh cranberries,

Certificate of Pedigree

This is the mark of the rightful heir to the family title—Harris Tweed the fabric of world renown. Spun from virgin Scottish Wool, dyed and hand-woven, with the generation-to-generation skill of the Crofters of the Outer Hebrides.

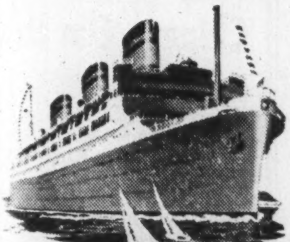
HARRIS TWEED

★ Look for the mark on the cloth
★ Look for the label on the garment

Harris Tweed

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD.

This Fall...
ENJOY THE VACATION THAT TOPS THEM ALL!



Regular Sailings between New York and Bermuda
ROUND TRIP $137.50 up

CRUISE ON THE "QUEEN OF BERMUDA"

Here is an incomparable holiday at sea—rest and relax: or play to your heart's content! Mammoth sports decks . . . sumptuous lounges . . . planned entertainment . . . Al Donahue's music in the nightclub . . . beautiful pool . . . delectable food and faultless Furness service. Every stateroom has its own private bath. Best of all, everything is included in the low round-trip fare.

SPECIAL 7-DAY CRUISES
to Bermuda-Nassau
Nov. 3-18, Dec. 2-16, Jan. 13-27
$176 and up

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

• FURNESS LEADS THE WAY TO BERMUDA

This magnificent example of Dresden hard paste porcelain was made in the Meissen factory during its last great period of artistic growth under Count Camillo Marcolini (1774-1814). Photo courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

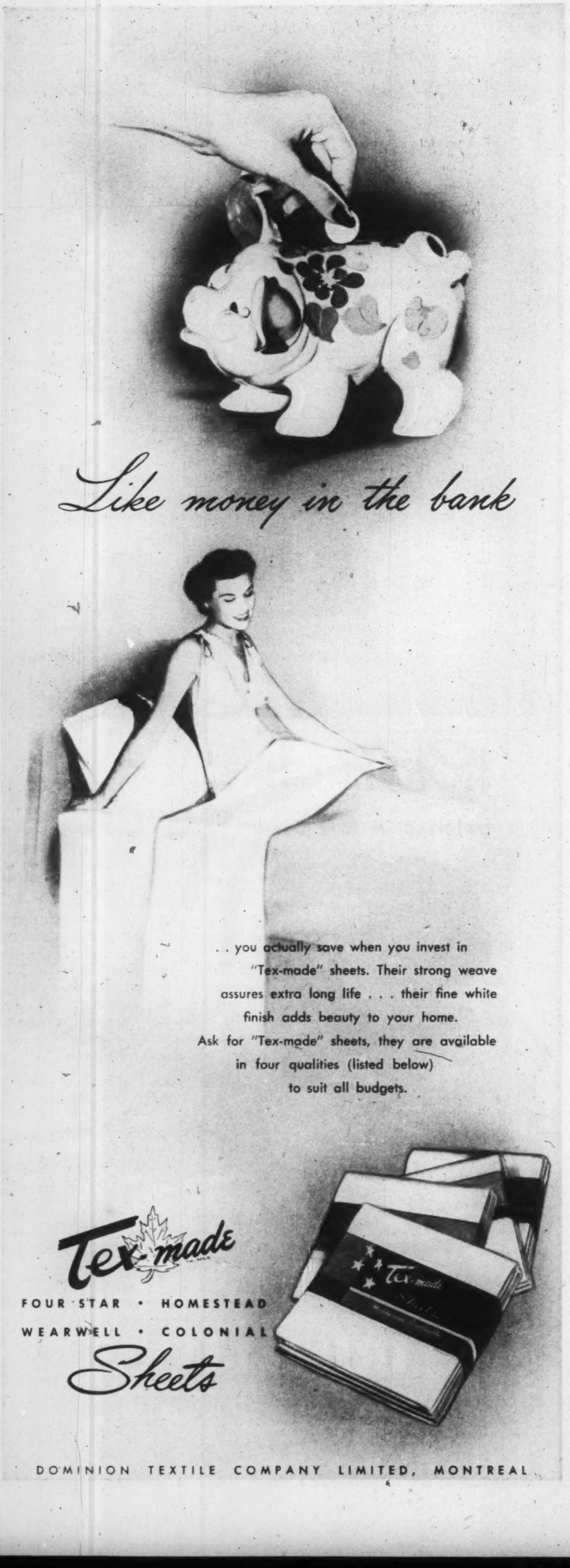
IRISH LINEN—

belongs in EVERY DAY LIFE

NOT just for anniversaries, holidays or for special guests . . . but *every* day it will pay you to use Irish Linen.

In the kitchen your extra-absorbent Irish Linen will not shed lint on dishes or glassware. On your table, luxurious Irish Linen damask will long outlast any other fabric. And, Irish Linen actually *improves* with washing. In hankies, doilies, pillowslips, napkins and dress fabrics, too . . . treat yourself to the luxury of *practical* Irish Linen.

. . . IT'S LOVELY
IRISH LINEN
. . . IT LASTS



. . you actually save when you invest in "Tex-made" sheets. Their strong weave assures extra long life . . . their fine white finish adds beauty to your home. Ask for "Tex-made" sheets, they are available in four qualities (listed below) to suit all budgets.

FOUR STAR • HOMESTEAD
WEARWELL • COLONIAL
Sheets

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL

oranges and apples in a lemon jelly are universal. The following recipe is a variation using canned cranberry sauce and crushed pineapple.

Cranberry Salad Molds

Soften 1 tbsp. (1 envelope) plain gelatine in ¼ cup cold water. Heat 1 cup crushed pineapple. Add gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add—

¼ cup lemon juice
1 15 oz. tin jellied cranberry sauce

Beat until smooth. Chill until partially set, then add 1 cup diced celery and ¼ cup chopped walnuts. Pour into oiled ring mold or 8 individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold individual salads on pineapple slices, or garnish salad ring with slices. Serve with dressing to which 1 cup whipped cream has been added.

Cranberry Sherbet

Cook 1 lb. (4 cups) cranberries in 2 cups boiling water until the skins pop. Press through sieve. Add 1 tbsp. (1 envelope) unflavored gelatine softened in ¼ cup cold water and 2 cups sugar, and stir until dissolved. Cool and add 1 pint ginger ale. Fast freeze in refrigerator tray to mushy consistency. Turn into chilled bowl and beat with rotary or electric beater. Freeze until firm. Yield: 8-10 servings.

Canned jellied cranberry sauce is used for the bright tart accent in a sweet potato casserole. The chicken is baked-fried, a method that keeps the meat more moist. To prepare chicken this way, sprinkle the pieces with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Fry in skillet with fat until a golden brown. Then put chicken in casserole. Pour off fat in skillet into storage container, leaving brown drippings in pan. Add ½ cup light cream or top milk to the drippings, stir over low heat until blended then pour over chicken. Cover chicken and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 45 minutes.

Here is the recipe for the sweet potato and cranberry casserole which can go into the oven with the chicken.

Sweet Potato-Cranberry

5 medium sweet potatoes
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup orange juice
1 tablespoon finely shredded orange rind
1 15 oz. can whole cranberry sauce

Cook potatoes and peel. Slice in lengthwise slices or 1-inch crosswise slices; arrange in casserole. Combine in saucepan, sugar, butter, salt, orange juice and orange rind; bring to boil stirring constantly. Pour over potatoes and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 minutes. Break up cranberry sauce with a fork and spoon over potatoes; bake 15 minutes longer. Yield: 6 servings.—*M. T. F.*

PRIZE
Pepper-upper
for
Hamburgers
Weiners
Sausages
etc.
HEINZ
PREPARED
MUSTARD
57
C-90

She
won't
take
it off!
SPORTMASTER
STYLED BY
Lou Ritchie

Reserve Now for Fall Planting
FAST GROWING
Chinese Elm Hedge

12-20 inches when shipped—planted one foot apart—25 for $3.98.

Giant Exhibition Peonies, red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89.

Georgeous assorted colours large Darwin Tulip Bulbs—25 for $1.79 or 100 for $6.95.

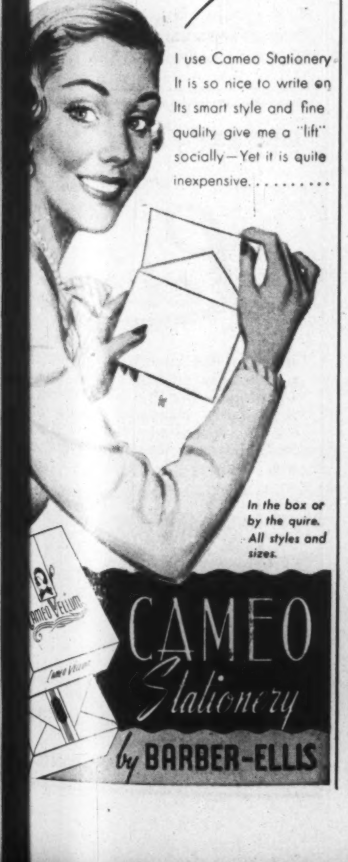
Apple trees, MacIntosh, Spy or Delicious 3 ft. high, 3 for $1.98

Free Coloured Garden Guide
With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

STOPS
Headache
FAST
ASPIRIN
Trade Mark Reg. in Canada
GENUINE
ASPIRIN
IS MARKED
THIS WAY
BAYER
LOWEST
PRICES
12 tablets..... 18c
24 tablets..... 29c
100 tablets..... 79c

I'm so proud of my letters



I use Cameo Stationery
It is so nice to write on
Its smart style and fine
quality give me a "lift"
socially—Yet it is quite
inexpensive. . . . .

In the box or
by the quire.
All styles and
sizes.

CAMEO
Stationery
by BARBER-ELLIS

Distaff:

UP IN THE AIR

WHEN she attended St. Joseph's College and the University of Toronto, dark-haired **Mary Kay Mickler** did not expect that she would have anything to do with flying. But after graduation in Arts she thought an offered job with the Trans-Canada Air Lines sounded rather exciting and she took it. Last week Mary was presented with a gold pin, marking her ten years of service with the Lines. She's the first woman to be so honored. Mary's job is to go after Convention groups and persuade them to travel via air. In fact, she heads up that branch of the Sales Department.

—TCA

MARY MICKLER

■ And speaking of flying . . . the first Canadian Chapter has been formed in Ottawa of "the 99's"—the international organization of licensed women pilots. The original movement started in 1929 in a hangar on Curtiss Field, Long Island, NY. A group of licensed women pilots decided to organize a flying club, sent out a call to other feminine enthusiasts and got 99 charter members. Hence the odd name for the club. Governor of the Canadian Chapter is **Mrs. Phyllis Klotz** of Ottawa.

■ Sole woman on the 9-member governing body of the National Film Board is **Mrs. A. L. Caldwell** of Saskatoon. This is a new appointment but she also has the honor of being the only woman member of the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan. She is also Vice-President of the National Council of Women and serves on the Advisory Board of the YWCA.

■ It's quite something to make *Vogue*. And that's just what Vancouverite **Mrs. Winnifred Mather** has done. Winnifred is a former model well-known in Vancouver fashion shows and on the fashion pages of *The Daily Province*. Now she's teaching in the John Robert Powers New York school; achieved model-importance by appearing in no less than five fashion pictures in the current issue of *Vogue*.

■ **Laura Hamilton** who toured Canada last year with the revue "There Goes Yesterday" should be in Bombay, India by now. She went to England after the tour and this Fall signed up for a six months' engagement at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

■ From Flin Flon, Man., (*see Radio*) to London, England, is quite a trip. **Ruth Murray** made it recently as one of the 1,300 delegates from 24 countries attending the First Salvation Army International Congress.

■ Kirkland Lake CI can be well proud of its **Anne Maguire.** She has won for herself the Watt Scholarship (gift of Elsie Watt of Toronto) in open competition against high school students in Ontario. This is a new-this-year scholarship and gives Anne $250 a year during her 5-year course at the

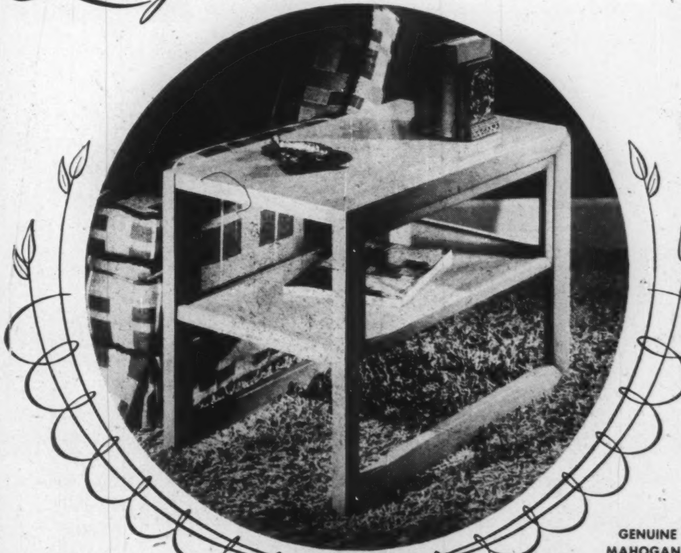
FALL or WINTER...
Explore the West Indies by SEA!

Regular
"ROUND VOYAGES"
by
CNS "LADY" LINERS
and MOTOR VESSELS

You'll *see* more, *enjoy* more . . . leisurely exploring the colourful West Indies on a Canadian National "Lady" Liner or modern Motor Vessel! Glorious scenery . . . wonderful meals . . . breeze-cooled comfort by day and night! 25% reduction in fares for Motor Vessels for October sailings from Montreal, $450.00 up.

Information and reservations
from any authorized travel
agent, railway agent, or
CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS
WEST INDIES
Head Office: 384 St. James St. West, Montreal — Tel: MA. 4731, Local 771 and 8205

*Lovely to live with . . .



GENUINE
MAHOGANY

See the new
SAHARA MODERN
at leading furniture
stores across Canada

Write for booklet
"The Choice and Use of Tables".
Send 10c in stamps or coin to Dept. 14.

*Reg'd

Deilcraft
SAHARA MODERN
DOMINION ELECTROHOME INDUSTRIES LIMITED
KITCHENER • ONTARIO

3283

Electrohome Radios will harmonize with your Deilcraft Furniture

EATON'S

ENCHANTING *Accessories* . . . deep-piled velvet in gloves and shoes . . . lustrous small bags and opulent furs . . . all these luxurious "lovelies" that make an ensemble,

found in profusion at Eaton's

EATON'S · CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION · STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

University of Toronto School of Nu ing. Anne completed her Sen Matriculation with nine firsts, maximum possible.

■ An honorary degree of Doctor Laws was recently conferred on L **Eaton** by McGill University in Mo real. This is in recognition of L Eaton's active work in many cha able organizations.

■ Home from the International C cer Congress in Paris and the Radiological Congress in London **Dr. Ethlyn F. Trapp** of Vancou Dr. Trapp, a leading radiologist Canada and the U.S., is on the c sulting staff of the BC Cancer stitute.

■ The Industrial Editors, Onta Branch, saw the light of day rece and elected a woman as their Pre dent. **Betty Amos** is editor of *Can Wire News* (the house organ of C ada Wire and Cable Co., Leaside, n Toronto). Betty also carries femin honors as the first woman to edit publication for a predomina "heavy" industry.

■ **Mrs. R. Thomson** of Abbotsfo Que., is a very proud woman. As Pr ident of the Quebec Women's In tutes she has just been informed t the QWI won honorable mention the international essay contest sp sored by the Associated Coun Women of the World. The winn essay was submitted by Mrs. **Graham,** of Frontier WI.

■ A 22-year-old violinist took highest violin award offered by Royal College of Music in Lond England. She's **Zonia Lazarow** Winnipeg claims her but at pre her home is in Edmonton. She's b there now from her three years London; expects to do concert w

■ A young Ottawa pianist, S **Coupal,** won the Ottawa Musical Club scholarship of $100.

PERFECT PICTURES
WITH
Leica

It's easy for anyone to master th wonderfully simple LEICA camer technique. But it's hard to matc the simply wonderful results th LEICA precision and versatilit make possible for amateur and e pert alike.

SEE IT AT YOUR LOCAL DEALE
Walter A. Carveth Limited
(CANADIAN AGENTS)
431 YONGE ST. TORONTO

THE LIGHTER SIDE

I Try the M-F Test

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. came in and, sitting down in the living room, opened her bag and took out a notebook. "Would you feel pity for a drowning hornet?" she asked.

"Well that depends," I said. "I wouldn't go out beyond my depth for one, if that's what you mean."

Miss A. nodded and made an entry.

"Which do you prefer," she went on, "having your decisions made for you, or making your own?"

"Making my own," I said promptly.

"And how do you feel about practical jokers?" Miss A. continued.

"I wouldn't even *reach* for a drowning practical joker," I said. "What is this anyway?"

"I'm taking down your Male-Female index," Miss A. explained. "It's a new system devised by Dr. Lewis Terman and Dr. Catherine Miles Cox to determine whether masculine or feminine characteristics dominate in any given personality. . . . Do you like having that old cat sitting on the tea-wagon?"

"Don't crowd me on this one," I said cautiously. "I don't know that I like it exactly but, you see, she has an awfully strong personality—"

"THAT wasn't on the question list," Miss A. said frowning, "however, I dare say the answer is significant. At least it shows that you prefer to have your decisions made for you. That will cost you an M mark. Now let's see, in buying a car would you be more interested in (a) design, or (b) engine?"

"Well all the designs are about the same," I said, "and I don't know much about engines. I'd say I'd be interested in a car with ashtrays you could actually take out and dump."

"F again," Miss A. said and shook her head.

"Is that bad?" I asked and Miss A. shrugged. "Dr. Terman and Dr. Cox say that women with a high I.Q. yield a high male or M index. Yours is predominantly F or female."

"You are deliberately picking questions that will give me an F index," I said indignantly.

"Are your feelings easily hurt?" Miss A. went on. "Apparently they are. That rates another F. Tell me, if the lights went out in the house would you (a) call an electrician or (b) fix them yourself?"

I said after a moment, "Suppose I ask you some questions."

"Go ahead," she said amiably.

"When taking a bath do you turn on the hot and cold taps with your toes?" I asked. "Do you lick the envelope or the stamp when posting a letter? If you fell downstairs and broke a leg would you (a) call a doctor, (b) try to fix it yourself?"

MISS A. shook her head. "The questions must be scientific," she said. "Dr. Terman and Dr. Cox spent years and years devising questions for the M-F tests."

"I still don't see what use they are," I said.

"Science doesn't demand uses," Miss A. said sternly. "It merely strives to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. Did Newton ask what was the use when the apple fell? Was Benjamin Franklin thinking of uses when he flew his kite? Or Henry Ford when he was working on the ignition engine?"

"They weren't wasting their time," I said, "or anybody else's."

"How would you like to try the ink-blot test?" Miss A. asked brightly. She got up and going over to the desk took a sheet of notepaper and dropped a blot of ink on it. "Now tell me what this suggests to your mind," she said, folding the paper and then opening it.

"That's my last sheet of notepaper," I said.

"Irrelevant," Miss A. said patiently. "Just tell me what you *see* when you look at the ink-blot. Speak rapidly, without stopping to think."

I stared at the ink-blot. "The spruce bud-worm," I said. "The coaxial cable from Buffalo. The speculative dollar. The Canadian Authors' Association and a letter coming across water."

"You don't need to overdo it," Miss A. said and bent over her notebook.

"How did I make out?" I asked anxiously.

"I'd be inclined to rate you an M there," Miss A. said, "though I'm a little uncertain yet about the ink-blot technique. . . . Well, here's the last question. Which do you consider holds out most hope for the world, religion or science?"

"Oh, science," I said. "Just think, in less than five thousand years of experimentation, science has finally invented a fool-proof system for telling the sexes apart!"

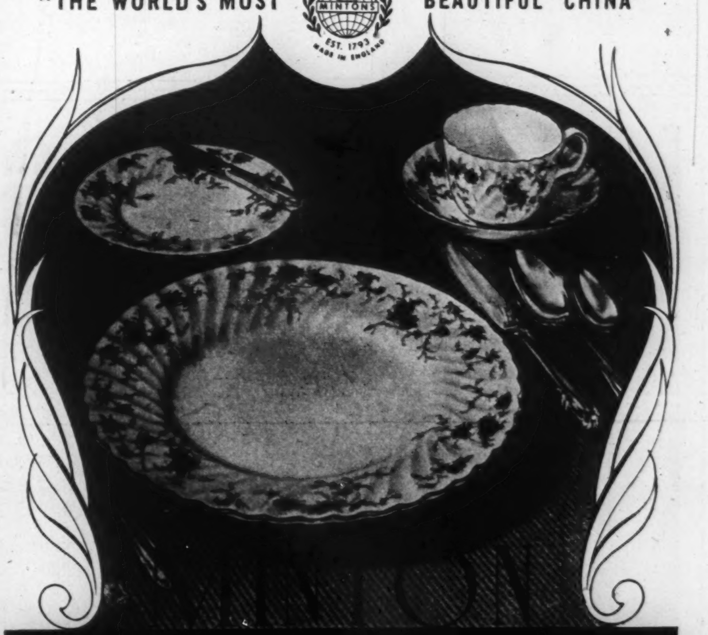
Miss A. put her notebook back in her bag and stood up.

"I'd be very much inclined to give you an M mark for that," she said graciously.

PREVENT FIRES
ENJOY IT Then BE SURE IT'S OUT
Player's
CORK TIP
Please
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
CORK
Player's
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES "MILD"
CORK
"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

"THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHINA"

MINTONS
EST. 1793
MADE IN ENGLAND



English Bone China

"Ancestral" pattern in MINTON China breathes an easy air of charm and hospitality. Particularly suited to all types of homes is this graceful decoration of colored flowers and brown leaves.

SEE IT AT CANADA'S LEADING CHINAWARE STORES

or write Meakin & Ridgway (Canada) Ltd.,
55 Wellington St. W., Toronto for the name of your nearest dealer

EATON'S

ENCHANTING Accessories . . . deep-piled velvet in gloves and shoes . . . lustrous small bags and opulent furs . . . all these luxurious "lovelies" that make an ensemble,

found in profusion at Eaton's

EATON'S — CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION — STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

University of Toronto School of N ing. Anne completed her Se Matriculation with nine firsts, maximum possible.

■ An honorary degree of Doctor Laws was recently conferred on L **Eaton** by McGill University in Mo real. This is in recognition of L Eaton's active work in many cha able organizations.

■ Home from the International C cer Congress in Paris and the Radiological Congress in London **Dr. Ethlyn F. Trapp** of Vancou Dr. Trapp, a leading radiologist Canada and the U.S., is on the co sulting staff of the BC Cancer stitute.

■ The Industrial Editors, Ontar Branch, saw the light of day recen and elected a woman as their Pre dent. **Betty Amos** is editor of *Cana Wire News* (the house organ of C ada Wire and Cable Co., Leaside, ne Toronto). Betty also carries femini honors as the first woman to edit publication for a predominant "heavy" industry.

■ **Mrs. R. Thomson** of Abbotsfor Que., is a very proud woman. As Pre ident of the Quebec Women's Inst tutes she has just been informed th the QWI won honorable mention the international essay contest spo sored by the Associated Countr Women of the World. The winni essay was submitted by **Mrs. Graham,** of Frontier WI.

■ A 22-year-old violinist took t highest violin award offered by t Royal College of Music in Londo England. She's **Zonia Lazarowi** Winnipeg claims her but at prese her home is in Edmonton. She's bac there now from her three years London; expects to do concert wor

■ A young Ottawa pianist, **Sand Coupal,** won the Ottawa Musical Ar Club scholarship of $100.

PERFECT PICTURES
WITH
Leica

It's easy for anyone to master the wonderfully simple LEICA camera technique. But it's hard to match the simply wonderful results that LEICA precision and versatility make possible for amateur and expert alike.

SEE IT AT YOUR LOCAL DEALERS'
Walter A. Carveth Limited
(CANADIAN AGENTS)
431 YONGE ST. TORONTO 1

THE LIGHTER SIDE

I Try the M-F Test

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. came in and, sitting down in the living room, opened her bag and took out a notebook. "Would you feel pity for a drowning hornet?" she asked.

"Well that depends," I said. "I wouldn't go out beyond my depth for one, if that's what you mean."

Miss A. nodded and made an entry.

"Which do you prefer," she went on, "having your decisions made for you, or making your own?"

"Making my own," I said promptly.

"And how do you feel about practical jokers?" Miss A. continued.

"I wouldn't even *reach* for a drowning practical joker," I said. "What is this anyway?"

"I'm taking down your Male-Female index," Miss A. explained. "It's a new system devised by Dr. Lewis Terman and Dr. Catherine Miles Cox to determine whether masculine or feminine characteristics dominate in any given personality. . . . Do you like having that old cat sitting on the tea-wagon?"

"Don't crowd me on this one," I said cautiously. "I don't know that I like it exactly but, you see, she has an awfully strong personality—"

"THAT wasn't on the question list," Miss A. said frowning, "however, I dare say the answer is significant. At least it shows that you prefer to have your decisions made for you. That will cost you an M mark. Now let's see, in buying a car would you be more interested in (a) design, or (b) engine?"

"Well all the designs are about the same," I said, "and I don't know much about engines. I'd say I'd be interested in a car with ashtrays you could actually take out and dump."

"F again," Miss A. said and shook her head.

"Is that bad?" I asked and Miss A. shrugged. "Dr. Terman and Dr. Cox say that women with a high I.Q. yield a high male or M index. Yours is predominantly F or female."

"You are deliberately picking questions that will give me an F index," I said indignantly.

"Are your feelings easily hurt?" Miss A. went on. "Apparently they are. That rates another F. Tell me, if the lights went out in the house would you (a) call an electrician or (b) fix them yourself?"

I said after a moment, "Suppose I ask you some questions."

"Go ahead," she said amiably.

"When taking a bath do you turn on the hot and cold taps with your toes?" I asked. "Do you lick the envelope or the stamp when posting a letter? If you fell downstairs and broke a leg would you (a) call a doctor, (b) try to fix it yourself?"

MISS A. shook her head. "The questions must be scientific," she said. "Dr. Terman and Dr. Cox spent years and years devising questions for the M-F tests."

"I still don't see what use they are," I said.

"Science doesn't demand uses," Miss A. said sternly. "It merely strives to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. Did Newton ask what was the use when the apple fell? Was Benjamin Franklin thinking of uses when he flew his kite? Or Henry Ford when he was working on the ignition engine?"

"They weren't wasting their time," I said, "or anybody else's."

"How would you like to try the ink-blot test?" Miss A. asked brightly. She got up and going over to the desk took a sheet of notepaper and dropped a blot of ink on it. "Now tell me what this suggests to your mind," she said, folding the paper and then opening it.

"That's my last sheet of notepaper," I said.

"Irrelevant," Miss A. said patiently. "Just tell me what you *see* when you look at the ink-blot. Speak rapidly, without stopping to think."

I stared at the ink-blot. "The spruce bud-worm," I said. "The coaxial cable from Buffalo. The speculative dollar. The Canadian Authors' Association and a letter coming across water."

"You don't need to overdo it," Miss A. said and bent over her notebook.

"How did I make out?" I asked anxiously.

"I'd be inclined to rate you an M there," Miss A. said, "though I'm a little uncertain yet about the ink-blot technique. . . . Well, here's the last question. Which do you consider holds out most hope for the world, religion or science?"

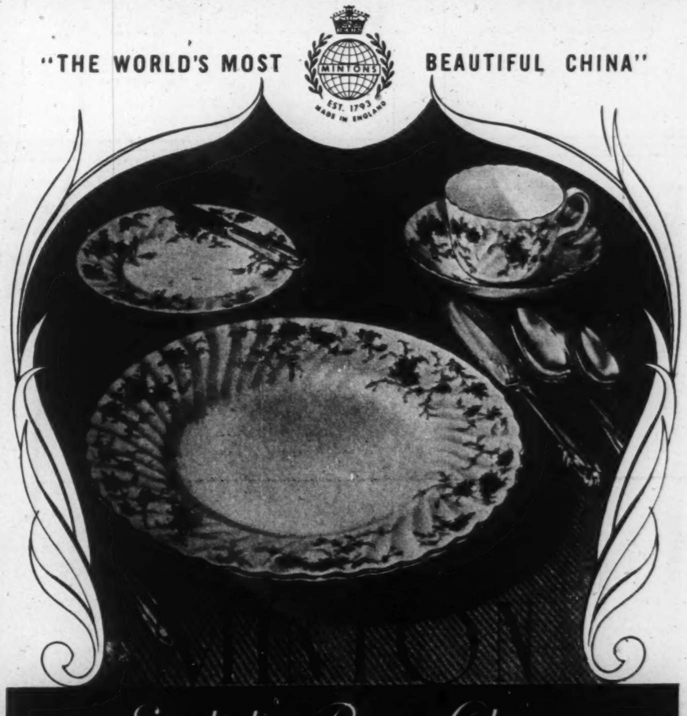
"Oh, science," I said. "Just think, in less than five thousand years of experimentation, science has finally invented a fool-proof system for telling the sexes apart!"

Miss A. put her notebook back in her bag and stood up.

"I'd be very much inclined to give you an M mark for that," she said graciously.

PREVENT FIRES
ENJOY IT
Then BE SURE IT'S OUT
Player's CORK TIP Please
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
CORK
Player's
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES "MILD"
"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

"THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHINA"

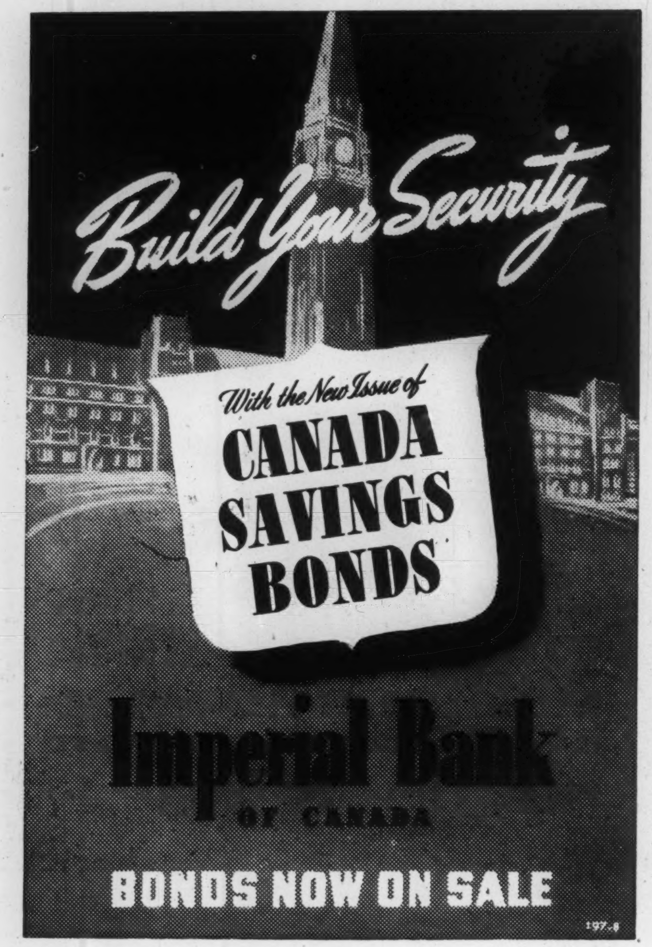


English Bone China

"Ancestral" pattern in MINTON China breathes an easy air of charm and hospitality. Particularly suited to all types of homes is this graceful decoration of colored flowers and brown leaves.

SEE IT AT CANADA'S LEADING CHINAWARE STORES

or write Meakin & Ridgway (Canada) Ltd., 55 Wellington St. W. Toronto, for the name of your nearest dealer



—Panda

DOUBLE DUTY

IN AN ATTRACTIVE and colorful bathroom such as this one, the chore of washing becomes a pleasure—even for two little boys. They are being shown through Simpson's House of Ideas by Miss Margit Wognsbeck, decorator. Vanitory and walls are of easy-to-clean formica. Two washbasins speed up the morning rush to get off to school or business. Walls back of basins are mirrored, generously illuminated. There's a tilt-bin for laundry, mirrored shelves for towels. Glazed chintz in plaid design adds a bright note when curtains are pulled across the window.

Mountbatten Juniper

EVERGREENS

		Each
PYRAMID CEDAR	24-30 ins.	$3.50
	30-36 ins.	4.25
JAPANESE YEW	12-15 ins.	4.25
	15-18 ins.	5.00
DWARF YEW	15-18 ins.	5.00
MOUNTBATTEN JUNIPER	24-30 ins.	6.75
	30-36 ins.	7.50
PFITZER JUNIPER	15-18 ins.	3.00
GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER	15-18 ins.	3.75
HETZI JUNIPER	18-24 ins.	4.50
SILVER JUNIPER	30-36 ins.	5.50
SWEDISH JUNIPER	24-30 ins.	3.75

For full list and description consult our CATALOGUE. Free on request.

SHERIDAN NURSERIES

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
NURSERIES:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

SALES STATIONS:
1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor St.) Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

BY AND LARGE

■ In Toronto a housewife found a skunk caught under her front gate. She telephoned the Humane Society and was told: "Grab it by the ears and pull it out." "But it has no ears," she phoned back. So they sent a crew who shot the skunk and left. The housewife poured bottles of tomato juice over the remains to no avail. A construction worker finally burned the animal in a barrel of oil but the smell lingered on. An official of the Society explained why they didn't take the skunk away: "We don't want our vehicles smelled up. If it had been a horse or an animal like that . . . but . . ."

■ Newfoundland squid apparently have no respect for beauty. During a fishing trip one scored a perfect shot with its famed juice in the face of BC beauty queen Delle Calhoun who was on a goodwill visit with a gift for Premier Smallwood.

■ Ottawa police raced through noon-hour traffic in answer to a general burglar alarm from the Bank of Canada. They were prepared for anything as they twisted their way through workers coming out of the bank for lunch only to find the RCMP guard eyeing them wonderingly. The alarm was a short circuit.

SATURDAY
NIGHT

Business Front

In Rearming, What About World Steel?

Compared to USSR, West's Steel Position Is Strong; but Red Production Can Catch Up. Especially if Politics Continues to Hamper Western Production Plans

by John L. Marston

London.

THE British Government, after delaying the nationalization of iron and steel (promised at the general election of 1945) for so long that it had been generally assumed the matter would be allowed quietly to be forgotten, suddenly made an issue of it in the middle of September 1950, when rearmament was just getting into its stride. According to the critics, the very foundation of the country's rearmament plans was threatened. It is certainly true that steel is the foundation of world rearmament, even if the question who controls its production has less immediate importance than the politicians of either side aver.

Just as it is questioned in Britain whether this is the appropriate time to raise controversial issues on the national plane, so on the Continent of Europe it has been questioned whether the Schuman plan for integrating the Continent's coal and iron and steel resources, with the fundamental principles of national sovereignty which it involves, should have been introduced at this stage in international affairs. True, the new phase of rearmament had not actually been initiated when M. Monnet formulated and M. Schuman put forward the plan, but in the new circumstances the pressure to put the plan through has been increased rather than lessened.

This scheme, in fact, has been generally interpreted as an integral part of the rearmament program of the western powers and as a means—whether France, the formal initiator, likes it or not—to reinstate Germany as the industrial and military heart of Europe.

Judging by the world output figures, one would say that the western powers had little to fear on the steel front. By far the biggest of the world's producers is the U.S.A., accounting in 1949 for about 70 million long tons of an estimated world tonnage of 154 million long tons. The Soviet Union, with 22 million tons, came second, but a long way behind. There was a fairly wide gap between the Soviet Union's figure and Britain's, at 15½ million tons, and another gap between Britain's and those of West Germany and France, both about 9 million tons. Belgium took sixth place, with 3¾ million tons, followed closely by Japan and Canada.

This ranking might need some revision if figures were available for Czechoslovakia and Poland, whose output in each case may have been roughly of the order of Belgium's or Canada's. But the outstanding fact is that, as far as the figures show, all the world's leading steel-producing countries except the Soviet Union itself are in North America or western Europe. Those areas (including also the sizeable production of Luxemburg and Italy) accounted last year for more than 115 million tons, whereas the Soviet countries, so far as can be calculated, could muster less than 30 million tons.

Figures alone, however, are inconclusive. The Soviet countries do not use steel as lavishly as North America and West Europe. Their production, though not impressive in relation to their hundreds of millions of population, is quite sufficient to support large mechanized armies. Furthermore, it is rapidly expanding.

It is, or might be, an ominous fact that the entire increase in the world's steel production last year can be, in a sense, attributed to Russia. The increase amounted to 3½ million tons, taking the world as a whole; Russia's increase amounted to 4 million tons. Many western countries, and India and (conspicuously) Japan, raised their output. But if the western and associated countries are taken as a group, these isolated increases are nullified by the severe decline of almost 10 million tons in the U.S.

The position in 1950 is probably much more favorable to the western powers, for output in the United States has been not only restored to but raised well above the 1948 level, and output in the smaller countries has continued to expand. On the other hand, production in the Soviet Union is going ahead rapidly, and ambitious plans are in hand for several of the satellite countries, not the least of them, Eastern Germany.

—Photographic Arts

CANADIAN STEEL: *Seventh now, but iron ore developments foretell growth.*

—International

PLANNER SCHUMAN: *Pressure of rearmament needs strengthens his case.*

The West's predominance in steel cannot be challenged within the next few years. A forceful effort in the Soviet East within five or ten years could, however, transform the situation. The main problems of technique have evidently been overcome: what the Soviet countries need is steelmaking equipment; and the fact that Poland's new long-term plan provides for large-scale importation of steelmaking equipment from the USSR suggests that this problem, too, is of diminishing importance.

The West can certainly take heart from a survey of world steel, so far, at least, as the present phase of world politics is concerned. But countries are not strong in proportion as they are able to produce the weapons of war. The companion factor is whether, at the same time, they are producing all the accessories and training all the necessary personnel to accompany those weapons. It cannot be safely argued that the Soviet countries are absolutely lacking the industrial basis for a war with the western powers on terms that could make a hard fight.

The Albion—a blucher oxford with hand-rubbed bootmaker's finish, weather resistant welts, double sole—and very comfortable . . . $18.95

NOTHING IS OVERLOOKED in Dack's shoes to give you quality. The leathers are specially selected in leading tanneries and set aside for Dack's. Much of the lasting is done by hand and there are hidden reinforcements wherever there is strain. Every feature is designed to give you accurate fit, greater comfort and long wear. There are over 50 Dack's models made by Dack's craftsmen from which to choose.

Dack's Shoes for Men
"For Over a Century"

SHOPS OR AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

As principals, we offer:

Province of
Prince Edward Island

3% Sinking Fund Debentures
due October 1, 1965
(Non-callable)

Price: 100 and accrued interest
to yield 3%

Descriptive circular on request.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company
Limited

50 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161

276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal, New Yor

Who's got troubles!

Everybody's got troubles! But some folks have *more* troubles than they can handle. Many people with personal or family problems are helped by RED FEATHER family services where they receive skilled counsel and guidance. And *you* help make it possible when you make your pledge through the Community Chest. When you give—give enough!

BUSINESS ANGLE

Profiteering vs. Sharing

ARE YOU a profiteer? Of course you're not, since only high-minded people read SATURDAY NIGHT, and the Oxford Dictionary defines high-minded as "of morally lofty character." But a lot of people are in these times, including many who would indignantly deny such a charge. The fact concerns us all, since profiteering is responsible for a large part of the rise in prices that is bothering most of us today.

The same dictionary defines profiteering as "making inordinate profits out of the State's or the consumer's straits." That seems to say it well, but when are profits "inordinate" and just what constitutes a "strait"? I would say that profiteering is taking advantage of a shortage in supply of the goods or services you sell to advance their prices, even though your own costs have not increased. The term is most commonly used, and sounds ugliest, when this unwarranted price-rising is done at a time of social emergency, either national or local. If, for instance, taxi or truck operators jacked up their rates during a railway strike, beyond perhaps some additional amount justified by the cost-increasing effects of the strike, that would be profiteering.

It's easy to recognize that, and similar cases of profiteering by management. But what most of us don't see is that if workers, particularly those engaged in an essential or near-essential occupation, demand more for their services than the market value of the product justifies, and threaten to tie up the whole operation by a strike if their demands are not acceded to, they are just as guilty of profiteering as management often is.

An Uglier Word

Of course no one seriously expects an individual worker to determine the precise economic value of his services and confine his wage demands to that figure. It's natural and reasonable to try to sell one's services, and for the manufacturer and distributor to sell the product of those services, at the best price he can. But it's another thing to gang together to apply some calculated pressure against the users of the services or products. That is conspiracy, an even uglier word than profiteering.

When the victim is the public individually as consumers it is bad enough. But when the victim is the public collectively, that is the State, it is infinitely worse. Greed and high prices do harm, of course, to consumers and stimulate the progress of inflation, which is already assuming significant proportions. But, still more important, they damage the rearmament program which ought to be our chief national concern in view of the seriousness of the world Communist menace.

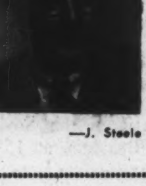
While the labor unions don't like capitalism, they are violently opposed to Communism. They believe they can wear down and overcome capitalism by democratic means, whereas Communism in power would give them no place at all. Labor union set-ups are allowed to exist only as governmental tools under a Communist or Fascist government. What our labor unions won't recognize is the possibility, or likelihood, that their private war against capitalism will lessen this country's ability to stand up in a fighting war against Communism.

Is This the Answer?

Obviously it's too much to expect that either workers or employers will admit that they themselves are ever guilty of profiteering. But the issue behind this is probably the most important, materially speaking, of our times, excepting that of atomic fission and its uses. It might be more constructive to turn from profiteering to profit-sharing. A fortnight ago I attended a meeting at which heads of industries which have gone in for profit-sharing talked enthusiastically of the resultant benefits, to employers as well as workers.

In every case substantially higher productivity, better quality work and smaller labor turnover had more than offset the cost of the extra payments to employees. In many cases they had very much more than offset them. A big point made by all was the big improvement in labor-management relations brought about.

Almost all types of business, not only manufacturing and retailing but even banking, are members of the Council of Profit Sharing Industries, which has its headquarters at Akron, Ohio. Formed in 1946, it is a medium for the exchange of views and experiences of firms who have pioneered in various types of profit-sharing. Groups of members who have years of experience of the results of profit-sharing are holding regional conferences for the information and benefit of businessmen not yet using it.



—J. Steele

by
P. M. Richards

Farmers' Firebrand Friend

Head Man of Fast-Growing Farmers' Union New Force in Saskatchewan Politics

by Philip Wade

ONE of the enigmas of the Saskatchewan political scene today is J. L. (Joe) Phelps. Minister of Natural Resources in the CCF regime from 1944-48, he was defeated in 1948—largely because he is a poor politician.

Joe took some time to recover from his political defeat since he was convinced he was working in the interests of the small man; eventually, however, he turned up as a link in the Government-operated power corporation.

An indefatigable worker, who drives others as hard as he pushes himself, Joe liked the power job. It gave him an opportunity to swing into action, a chance to bring power to thousands upon thousands of farms in Saskatchewan begging for electrification. But the Cabinet thought Joe was running too fast, and within a few weeks he resigned rather than occupy a chair twiddling his thumbs and achieving nothing.

Then, late in 1949, Joe attended a convention of the moribund United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. He knew the organization was on its last legs and he hated to see it fade. But he doubted if it could be saved. Under pressure he agreed to assume leadership of a new group, the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union. This group would assume UFC liabilities (it has now paid off the debts) and would press for farmer advancement without the handicap of the UFC name, which had been linked with the CCF.

Prairie Boundary

Into this group, Joe threw his unflagging energy, initiative, and much of his own money. Born on a Wilkie, Sask., farm, frank to the point of being naive, of unquestioned integrity, Joe has horizons which too frequently are bounded by prairie farmlands. Impetuous, determined and a firebrand, Joe has often been accused of leftism, but actually there is little of that in his character. He just can't help going to the assistance of anyone he believes is being wronged.

The SFU offered him an outlet for his energy, but getting farmers to join up was not too easy in an economy under which few of them were suffering, and many getting rich. All in all, it didn't look too promising. That is, until the get-rich picture changed.

Then the 1950 frosts hit Saskatchewan (SN, Oct. 10); bumper crops were drastically reduced in yield and value. The farmers yelped loudly, but Phelps, for once astute and a little hesitant, refused to hear the clamor until its echoes sounded in every part of the province. Then, as if drafted into the cause, he committed the SFU to seeking a change in the system of grading wheat. He urged a system which would be more in line with that operating in the United States where the grain's value is based on milling and baking quality rather than the way it looks. After all, argued Joe, appearances were deceptive.

At meeting after meeting, farmers protested the wheat grading and joined the SFU. Adversity had brought the farmers under a common banner and Joe had the outlet for his volatile enthusiasm.

Just how far Phelps may take the union, or along what road, is uncertain. He's not too friendly to the CCF in spite of the fact he was a pioneer of the movement: he is unlikely to return to its fold. He professes that the SFU has no political inhibitions or inclinations, but there are many who feel the political urge will surge anew within Joe, especially if SFU numerical strength develops.

J. L. PHELPS

It would be unwise to ignore Joe Phelps. Bad farm conditions could make the SFU a potent force. And if he judged the time ripe, it is altogether likely he would enter the political arena, with results probably not too helpful to the CCF.

Had Joe been born in a city working home, he would have been a strong labor leader; had he been born in a wealthy home he would probably have been a tycoon. He could never be an "in-between."

In his fight to lift up the SFU to a point where Government policy would follow its lead (it's been done before in Saskatchewan), Joe did not make the mistake of allowing membership to be too cheap. It costs a man $5 for the first quarter section and $2 for each cultivated quarter thereafter, and $1 per uncultivated quarter.

On the surface, the Saskatchewan machine is running pretty smoothly today, but farm conditions could quickly change the economic panorama. If Joe can curb his hasty nature, enrol enough members under the SFU banner, he'll be a central figure in the swirling eddies of Saskatchewan's political waters. Only 51, he bears watching.

Purchasers and Distributors
of Government, Municipal and
Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR HALF A CENTURY

HAVE YOU A FRIEND
WHO WILL
always
BE HERE
?

Your main concern when you make your Will is the future security and happiness of your family.

But if you choose as your Executor a friend who may be too busy, or not always on hand, to carry out your wishes, your plans for those who depend on you may go astray.

In appointing The Royal Trust Company, you will be assured that your Estate and your family will receive the protection you would want them to have through an experienced, reliable and understanding Executor—one who is never absent when needed.

Ask for a copy of our booklet
"Practical Hints on Planning
Your Will"

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

Those Aging Employees . . .

Do you realize that some day those who are giving you faithful service will become your responsibility—and burden?

We shall be glad to assist you in selecting the type of pension plan best suited to your business and staff.

Our services to individuals include: acting as executor and trustee under wills, as administrator of intestate estates, as agent for other executors and trustees and as trustee of voluntary trusts; also, the management of securities, real estate and mortgages and the preparation of income tax returns.

For Corporations we act as trustee of bond issues, pension funds, business insurance trusts and endowment funds and as transfer agent and registrar of stocks and bonds, as paying agent for dividends and bond interest and as escrow agent.

MONTREAL TRUST
Company
511 Place d'Armes, Montreal
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

FASCINATED, businessmen last week watched the movements of the unpegged Canadian dollar (see below, also Page 7). Occasionally they turned an eye to the climbing general price level. On September 1, the DBS cost-of-living index stood at 169.8, a new high, up 1.3 points from the level a month earlier. It was the seventh monthly increase this year and reflected steadily rising costs in food, fuel, furnishings, clothing and rents.

How high were prices going? Consumers across the country were asking that, even more urgently than businessmen, and there were the beginnings of a clamor, particularly in the smaller centres, for the resumption of all-out price controls by Government. Labor unions vociferously demanded price controls, but definitely without wage controls. The Government continued to say that price controls were not now in prospect, but indicated that if and when they came, wage controls would come too.

With a rearmament program coming on top of an already heavy demand for peacetime goods, for domestic expansion and for export, and with shortages existing in many fields of materials supply, it was clear that the inflationary pressure would continue to be strong. Lower costs on many items imported from the United States, as a result of the relaxing of import restrictions and the unpegging of the Canadian dollar, would reduce this pressure somewhat, but could not be expected to overcome it.

Was the big jump in wholesale prices an indication of things to come? Between August 25 and September 22 the DBS composite index for 30 industrial materials rose no less than 10.1 points to 186.9. But perhaps this reflected, in part at least, a scarcity of goods and therefore higher temporary prices as a result of the nine-day railway strike which began August 22.

Policy:

DOLLAR REACTION

NO LONGER sheltered by Finance Minister Abbott, the Canadian dollar spent its first week of independence looking for a place to sit down. By the week's end somewhere between 95 and 96 U.S. cents seemed to be the most comfortable.

For that week the Canadian dollar received about as much publicity as the British pound had a little over a year ago when it was devalued. All this provoked several main reactions. The first one, common to all Canadians as consumers, was the optimistic belief — with a touch of wishful thinking — that soaring living costs would be damped.

A second was confined to bankers and other financial men. A Toronto banker's statement "We are swamped with work . . . people moved faster than we anticipated" was typical.

The third reaction was pretty much world wide. There was a feeling in New York that this action by a big world trader might start the wheels in motion toward general convertibility of currencies.

In this respect, attention was focussed on the British pound. Three days after the Canadian dollar was freed, U.K. Economics Affairs Minister Hugh Gaitskill told British business that Britain's gold and dollar reserves had more than doubled since devaluation.

Gaitskill tempered optimism with the warning that the U.K. reserves were still too low to serve as an adequate credit basis for the whole sterl-

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

Sure, we can afford one . . . we're getting ours by instalments at "MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

Down payment of 5%
\$2.50 for a \$50.00 bond
\$5.00 for a \$100.00 bond, etc.,
balance in easy instalments
over a year . . . *You can buy bonds for cash or by instalments at your nearest B of M branch.*

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank. . . WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

ng area. But because of the year's mprovement, and because sterling had dmittedly been under-valued in the irst place, many British financial experts were suggesting the pound should follow the lead of the Canadian dollar —for reasons of prestige if no other.

Labor:

BACK-FIRE

LAST MAY'S contract between Ford f Canada and the United Automobile Workers seemed to promise friendly relations and steady production in the sprawling Windsor plant for some time to come. Since then, however, two events had clouded things up: 1) the steady rise in living costs; 2) wildcat walkouts.

Higher prices had taken a big bite out of the gains made by UAW in the spring negotiations with Ford. This led to union pressure for a higher wages amendment to the existing contract. But while negotiations were on, rank and file union men got impatient over the time they were taking. In six days they staged seven wildcat walkouts in spite of Burt's appeals to them to desist from this kind of demonstration while the negotiations were in progress.

After six days of stop-and-go production in the Ford plant, President Rhys Sale got exasperated. In a strongly worded statement he told the wildcatters their actions had introduced "grave complications."

"We find ourselves in the position of carrying on talks about amendments in a contract that already has been broken by the union membership less than four months from the date on which it was signed."

The statement got the men back on production lines without a murmur. But it wasn't only because the statement foretold a stiffening of the company's attitude in the negotiations. It was mainly because the wildcatters were undermining their own negotiators' position at the bargaining table. The company wanted to negotiate a new five-year contract. The union wanted a straight wage boost added to the present contract. The wildcat walkouts were, in effect, invalidating the existing contract, and this strengthened the company's argument that a new contract should be negotiated.

Mines:

TAX FEDERAL HELP?

AID received by two Manitoba gold mines from the Federal Government under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act caught the attention of the Province's tax collector. San Antonio Mines received $63,225 in 1948 and $103,095 in 1949. Jeep Mines received $28,870 in 1948 and $29,500 in 1949.

Under Manitoba's Mining, Royalty and Tax Act, mines are required to pay an annual royalty of 8 per cent on mine income in excess of $10,000. As far as the Manitoba tax collector was concerned, the Federal assistance to San Antonio and Jeep mines was income and taxable under the Manitoba act.

The miners didn't agree, and filed statements against the Attorney-General of Manitoba to obtain a declaratory order exempting them. Manitoba's Chief Justice E. K. Williams agreed with the miners. He ruled that this Federal assistance was not income or revenue from the mines, and consequently couldn't be assessed as such.

It was strictly a provincial matter, however. In Ontario, Mines Department officials pointed out that the Federal assistance was taxable in that province. In 1948, the Ontario Government had passed an amendment to the Mining Tax Act which was designed specifically to make the Federal assistance taxable.

SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
B. C. DAHLMANN Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

"NO OVERTIME IN 6 MONTHS—
THAT PAYROLL DEPARTMENT'S REALLY ON THE BALL!"

And it's more than coincidence that Burroughs payroll accounting machines were installed exactly half a year ago, Mr. Treasurer!

Once these fast and efficient figuring tools take over payroll preparation, overtime is obsolete. One machine turns out as many as 350 checks and earnings statements alone each hour . . . or, if you prefer, the machine does the entire job, including posting, in a single swift operation.

Other departmental costs take a tumble, too, because fewer people and less equipment are needed. And Burroughs easy automatic action reduces operator fatigue . . . minimizes the chance for error.

Burroughs efficiency will save time and money in *your* payroll department. Get details from your Burroughs man, or mail coupon.

BURROUGHS HIGH-SPEED PAYROLL MACHINE

"Reduce Your Payroll Work" explains in detail two Burroughs' plans for cutting the cost and time of payroll preparation with Burroughs High-Speed Payroll Machines. Send coupon for your copy.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario
I would like the facts on Burroughs High-Speed Payroll Accounting Machines. Please send me "Reduce Your Payroll Work."

Name__________
Street__________
City__________ __________
SN-32

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S BURROUGHS
Burroughs

U.K. BUSINESS

DEVALUATION HINDSIGHT

TWO events, the freeing of the Canadian dollar, and the first anniversary of the wave of devaluations, started Britons thinking about the wisdom of devaluing the pound. It was pretty hard to give a precise statement of the effects of a devalued pound on the British trade picture. This wasn't mainly because many of the figures needed for a complete review are still lacking; rather it was because devaluation happened to occur when it did. The American boom, which had been waning for many months, began to revive shortly after the pound was devalued, and the Korean War, which initiated a new phase in world rearmament, started just nine months after it.

When the North American business trend turned upwards, it is argued, that area would have bought more primary goods, even without devaluation. And when the Korean War accelerated U.S. defence production and stock-piling, American purchases of sterling area primary goods would probably have increased without the help of a devalued pound by as much as they did with it.

As for manufactured goods, even after devaluation, it was many months before exports of these products earned any more dollars. Their present contribution to the dollar pool, though larger than before devaluation, is still only a small proportion of the total. And, even that increase might have been registered with the upswing in U.S. business activity alone.

The revived U.S. boom and the accelerated defence preparations, have in themselves had a very salutary effect on the dollar position of the soft currency countries. This supports the opinion that devaluations would not have taken place had the countries concerned foreseen the events of the past year. For, even though it is difficult to separate the trade effects of these two events from those of devaluation itself, two factors in the U.K. trade picture stand out: 1) the most important single element in the change from debit to credit in the sterling area's commercial dollar account has been the deliberate cuts in dollar spending—not an increase in sales to the dollar area. 2) It is more certain that devaluation has raised primary costs than that it has raised dollar earnings. Over the past year the rise in wholesale prices in the U.K. has been appreciably more than in the U.S. This, in spite of the fact that the business boom and rearmament are more pronounced in the U.S. than in Britain.

These two factors, the first indicating that whatever improvement devaluation brought about, it brought about the hard way, and the second, indicating that devaluation—the two-edged sword — had cut the wrong party the most, were known risks at the time the step was taken. At the time, whether the risks were good or bad, it seemed the only way out. What hurts now is the knowledge that it may not have been the only way out, and probably would not have been taken if Cripps and his advisors could have foreseen the revival of the U.S. boom, and the filip that U.S. defence preparations were to give to U.K. Exports.

—International

NO CRYSTAL GAZER, *Sir Stafford Cripps overlooked two possibilities.*

Where does the wood go?

Lumber takes 32 percent; logs for export 5 percent; firewood 22 percent; fire, insects, and disease 22½ percent. This industry takes 18½ percent. Using less than a fifth of the consumption, pulp and paper is Canada's greatest industrial employer, wage-payer, exporter, and producer.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY of CANADA

120 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-70

THE COMMON BOND

They were a happy couple when they walked down the street in Mapleville, people smiled and said "Don't they look happy!" He wasn't making much money but he was ambitious, and a hard worker. They spent modestly, saved a little for the time when a young 'un would arrive. Then one day he got a raise. That was the day when he had to make a decision.

There were so many things they wanted, a house, a car, and the little luxuries that made life worth living. But Junior—they had to think of his future, too. That was what got them interested in Canada Savings Bonds. They were the ideal way to make that extra savings and they could be bought at the Branch of the Dominion Bank for cash, or . . . under a Monthly Savings plan . . . such a small amount each month, too . . . meant that they could start on a bond and still have some left over for themselves. So they kept adding to their savings . . . and bought themselves a Canada Savings Bond and some day . . . they'll be glad.

Visit your Branch of the Dominion Bank, and arrange for a Canada Savings Bond-soon

Whenever you visit any Branch of The Dominion Bank you'll find friendly courteous and efficient service. Drop in today!

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE GROUP

The London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.
•
Mercantile Insurance Co.
•
Quebec Fire Assurance Co.
•
The Queen City Fire Insurance Co.
•
Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company
•
The London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co.
•
Merchants Fire Insurance Co.
•
Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Limited

Offering
SECURITY & SERVICE
in these types of insurance

★ FIRE
★ INLAND MARINE
★ AUTOMOBILE
★ LIABILITY
★ ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
★ PLATE GLASS
★ BURGLARY
★ BONDS

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE GROUP
OFFICES
TORONTO SAINT JOHN QUEBEC
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Agnew-Surpass
SHOE STORES LIMITED

46TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 1, 1950, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business October 31, 1950.
By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ontario, Sept. 20, 1950.

INSURANCE

OLD AGE PENSIONS

AMONG the more interesting political issues, obscured at the moment by the Korean conflict, is that of federal old age pensions. The subject was given much attention in the last federal election. Some of the statements by the politicians of the three main parties at that time were tantamount to a promise that, if elected, the existing federal-provincial old age pension arrangements would be completely overhauled. Following the return of the Liberal party to power, the subject was assigned to a joint committee of the two houses. Among other actions, this Joint Parliamentary Committee invited various individuals, organizations, and industry groups to submit briefs on the problem.

For roughly a century, the life insurance industry in Canada has been engaged in providing Canadians with a permanent insurance structure which, in return for fixed annual premium, guarantees income in old age.

Accordingly, the man on the street could probably be excused for assuming that a brief presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the life insurance industry would throw some measure of cold water upon any proposal which tended to place a greater responsibility for old age pensions upon government. Such, however, was not the case. The industry brief, printed in full in No. 20 of the Minutes of the Committee, states:

> "It therefore recommends that a federal old age security plan be established in Canada subject to any necessary constitutional amendments and that the benefits should
>
> 1. be payable to all elder Canadians without a means test but subject to a reasonable residence qualification;
> 2. commence at a specified age which, because the benefits will be payable to all, should probably be age 70;
> 3. be fixed at a level which can be financed without placing an undue burden on Canada's present and future productive capacity;
> 4. to be paid in the same amount to all;
> 5. be subject to partial recovery through income tax in the case of recipients having significant income from other sources; and
> 6. be financed in full on a 'pay-as-you-go' basis by an old age benefit contribution payable by residents of Canada on a basis as broad and equitable as possible."

Undoubtedly, the desire of the life insurance industry is that Canadians should continue to voluntarily divert a reasonable portion of their personal incomes into life insurance policies to provide for their old age and for the security of their dependents; to suppose otherwise would be unrealistic. At the same time, it is reasonable to conclude from its brief that the industry believes that this desire can and will be fulfilled concurrently.

In recent years there has been a growing dissatisfaction in the United States with the old age provision of the Social Security Act, particularly with its failure to cover all U.S. citizens. Further objections are voiced to its accumulation of vast "reserves," and its inadequate integration of the federal plan with the old age assistance programs of the various states.

The inevitable result is that every session of Congress is besieged with proposed amendments; old age pensions, subsequently have become a political football. It is important that our planners avoid similar errors. One of the surest ways in which this can be achieved is being followed in Canada now where the Joint Parliamentary Committee is seeking the views of Canadians generally.—*Edward Ruse*

—Jim Lynch

NAVY LEAGUE AWARD

MRS. R. C. MATTHEWS receives the scroll awarded the women's committee of the War Service Board of the Navy League of Canada, Ontario Division, for their wartime services. It is presented by Capt. F. R. Base, RCN, on behalf of the Canadian Government. Fund campaign for the Ontario Division is now in progress. Objective: $150,000.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 255

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager
Toronto, 8th September 1950.

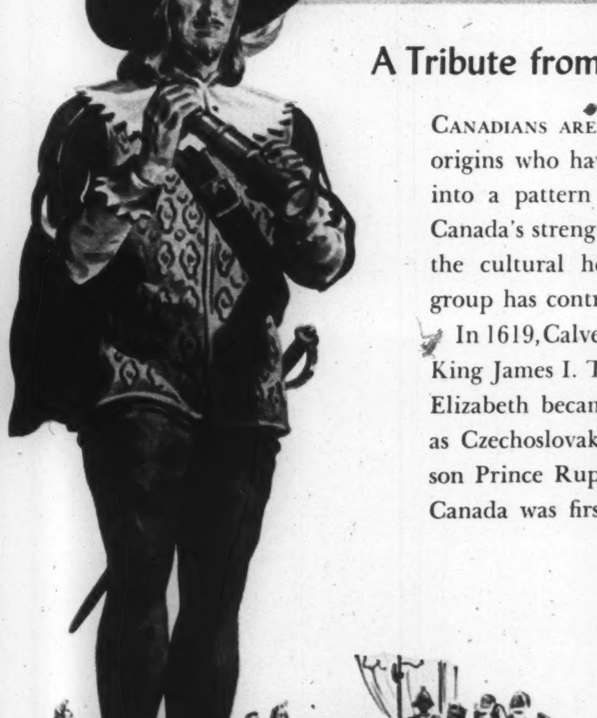
THE SENSIBLE WAY TO WRAP
Coppers, Nickels, Dimes

For an easy, efficient and economical way of handling coins, use National Paper Goods tubular coin wrappers. Write today for further literature.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg
Halifax • Vancouver

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . Czechoslovakia

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Czechoslovakian Descent



CANADIANS ARE A people of many racial origins who have interwoven themselves into a pattern of democracy. Much of Canada's strength and vitality stems from the cultural heritages that each racial group has contributed.

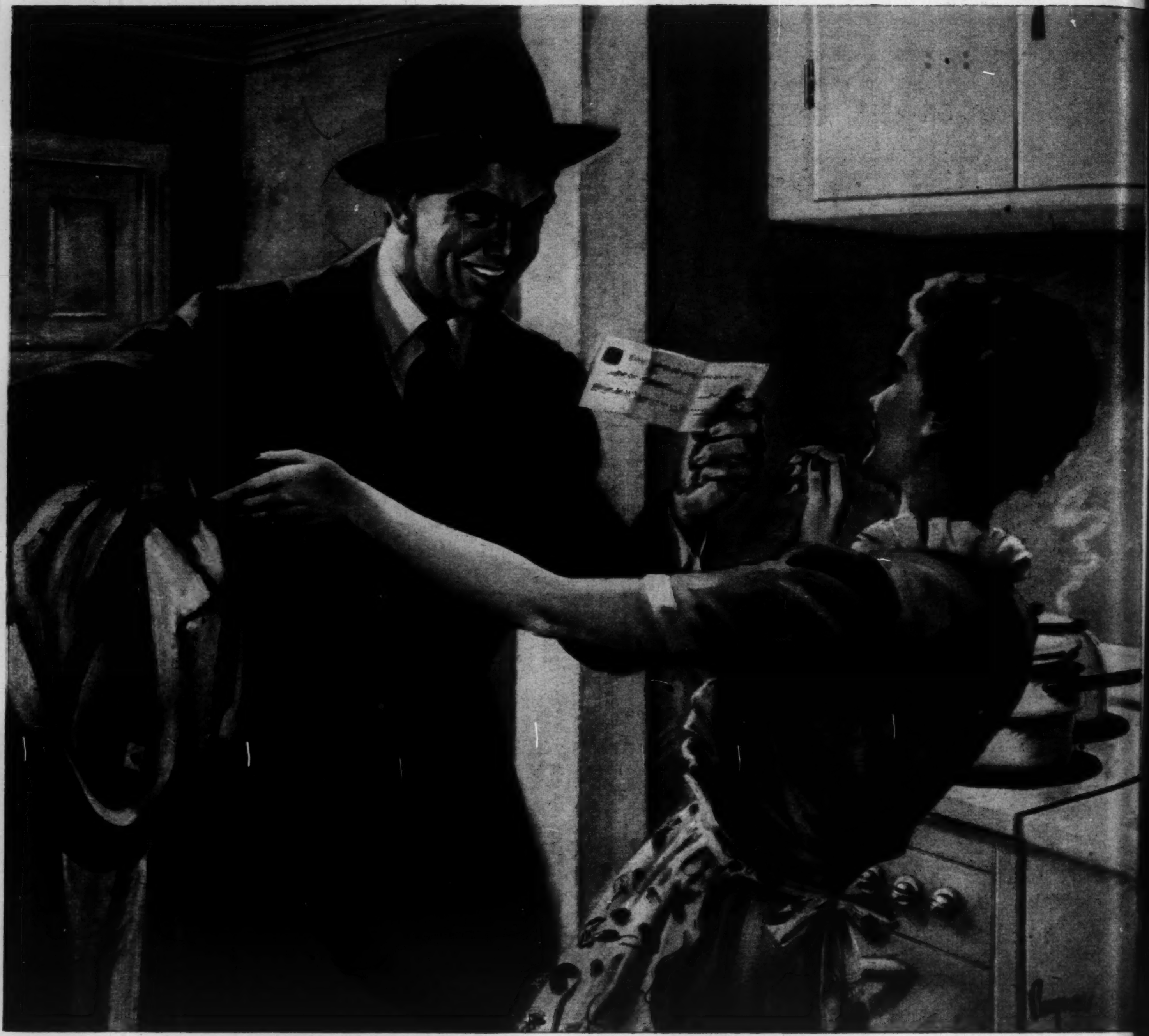
In 1619, Calvert was Secretary of State to King James I. That year James' daughter Elizabeth became Queen of Bohemia — as Czechoslovakia was then known. Her son Prince Rupert, after whom Western Canada was first named Rupert's Land, was the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Thus our ties with Czechoslovakia reach back over 300 years.

The original Czech and Slovak settlers came to the Canadian West in the 1880's. Since then many more thousands have chosen Canada as their home.

Their folksongs and needlework have contributed to Canada's culture, while their industry, honesty and thrift have made them honoured members of the great Canadian Family.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. The Calvert ideals of freedom and tolerance helped set the pattern of the democracy we now enjoy.



His job is Her job, too

Being her husband's partner . . . encouraging him in his job . . . is just one of the ways in which the Canadian woman serves her home and family.

As a dietitian, she gives children the right food to build sturdy bodies . . . as homemaker, she works for the family's welfare . . . as purchasing agent, her thrifty buying keeps "ends meeting". . . as nurse, she is always on call in family illness or emergency . . . as mother, she brings her children up to be good citizens.

In these and many other ways she is a one-woman business contributing vitally to the welfare of her family and the stability of Canada.

Weston's is proud that so many Canadian women are valued Weston customers . . . and that of its 5,625 shareholders about 48% are women.

And Weston's realizes that, to hold the confidence it has enjoyed for over 65 years, it must constantly maintain the highest quality in its products and so satisfy the exacting standards of the Canadian woman.

"Always buy the best—buy Weston's"

Weston's

3M-O

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED...CANADA